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7 August 1985

Southeast Asia Report

VIETNAM FACT BOOK

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Administrative Subdivisions of Vietnam

ấp	hamlet
đèn	mountain village; village
huyện	district
khóm	housing cluster
khu	region
khu phố	ward, [= <u>quận</u>]
làng	village
ngõ	alley
phố	street
phường	subward, [= <u>tiểu khu</u>]
quận khu	military region
quận	[of a municipality] ward, [= <u>khu phố</u>]; [for numbered <u>quận</u> of Ho Chi Minh City] precinct
thành phố	city; [as an administrative unit] municipality
thành phố thuộc tỉnh	municipality subordinate to a province
thành phố trực thuộc trung ương	municipality directly subordinate to the central government
thị trấn	town
thị xã	city
thôn	hamlet
tiểu khu	[urban subdivision] subward, [= <u>phường</u>]
xã	village
xóm	[urban] quarter; [rural] hamlet [i.e., a subdivision of a xã]

ALPHABETIC LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES AND PROVINCES

<u>Names</u>	<u>Provincial Capitals</u>	<u>Population</u> (01/79 Census)	<u>Area (sq km)</u>
I. Municipalities			
Hanoi	National Capital	2570905	2139
Haiphong		1279067	1515
Ho Chi Minh City		3419978	2029
II. Provinces			
An Giang	Long Xuyen	1532362	3493
Bac Thai	Thai Nguyen	815105	6530
Ben Tre	Ben Tre City	1041838	2225
Binh Tri Thien	Hue	1901713	18340
Cao Bang	Cao Bang City	479823	8445
Cuu Long	Vinh Long	1504215	3854
Dac Lac	Buon Me Thuot	490198	19800
Dong Nai	Bien Hoa	1304799	7578
Dong Thap	Sa Dec	1182787	3391
Gia Lai-Kon Tum	Pleiku	595906	25536
Ha Bac	Bac Giang	1662671	4609
Ha Nam Ninh	Nam Dinh	2781409	3763
Ha Son Binh	Ha Dong (temporary)	1537190	5978
Ha Tuyen	Ha Giang	782453	13518
Hai Hung	Hai Duong	2145662	2555
Hau Giang	Can Tho	2232891	6126
Hoang Lien Son	Yen Bai	778217	14852
Kien Giang	Rach Gia	994673	6358
Lai Chau	Lai Chau City	322077	17068
Lam Dong	Da Lat	396657	9933
Lang Son	Lang Son City	484657	8187
Long An	Tan An	957264	4355
Minh Hai	Minh Hai City	1219595	7697
Nghe Tinh	Vinh	3111989	22502
Nghia Binh	Quy Nhon	2095354	11900
Phu Khanh	Nha Trang	1188637	9804
Quang Nam-Da Nang	Da Nang municipality	1529520	11989
Quang Ninh	Hon Gai	750055	5938
Son La	Son La City	487793	14468
Song Be	Thu Dau Mot	659093	9859
Tay Ninh	Tay Ninh City	684006	4030
Thai Binh	Thai Binh City	1506235	1495
Thanh Hoa	Thanh Hoa City	2532261	11138
Thuan Hai	Phan Thiet	938255	11374
Tien Giang	My Tho	1264498	2377
Vinh Phu	Viet Tri	1488348	4626
Vung Tau-Con Dao	Vung Tau City	91610	279

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DISTRICTS AND WARDS IN VIETNAM**
 (as of January 1985)

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>
A			
A Dun Pa(**)	Gia Lao-Kon Tum	Bảo Lộc	Lâm Đồng
A Lưới	Bình Tri Thien	Bảo Thắng	Hoàng Liên Sơn
An Biên	Kiên Giang	Bảo Yên	Hoàng Liên Sơn
An Hải	Haiphong	Bát Xát	Hoàng Liên Sơn
An Khê	Gia Lai-Kon Tum	Bắc Bình	Thuận Hải
An Lão	Nghĩa Bình	Bắc Hà	Hoàng Liên Sơn
An Nhơn	Nghĩa Bình	Bắc Quang	Hà Tuyễn
An Phước	Thuận Hải	Bắc Sơn	Lang Sơn
An Sơn	Thuận Hải	Bắc Yên	Sơn La
Anh Sơn	Nghệ Tĩnh	Bến Cát	Sông Bé
B			
Ba Chẽ	Quảng Ninh	Bến Hải	Bình Tri Thien
Ba Đình	Hanoi	Bến Lức	Long An
Ba Tơ	Nghĩa Bình	Bến Thủ	Long An
Ba Tri	Bến Tre	Bình Chánh	Ho Chi Minh City
Ba Vì	Hanoi	Bình Đại	Bến Tre
Bá Thước	Thanh Hoá	Bình Gia	Lang Sơn
Bạch Thông	Bắc Thái	Bình Liêu	Quảng Ninh
Bảo Lạc	Cao Bằng		

* No complete list of districts has appeared in the Vietnamese press. The statistics journal THONG KE of March 1985 provided a figure of 443 districts and district level units. The above list includes 445 such units which may or may not include all the present districts.

** An ethnic minority name. It sometimes appears with variant spellings in the Vietnamese media.

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>
Binh Long	Sông Bé	Châu Giang	Hai Hưng
Binh Lục	Hà Nam Ninh	Châu Phú	An Giang
		Châu Thành	An Giang
Binh Sơn	Nghĩa Bình	Châu Thành	Bến Tre
Binh Thành	Ho Chi Minh City		
Bô Trạch	Bình Tri Thiền	Châu Thành	Đồng Nai
<u>C</u>		Châu Thành	Đồng Tháp
Cà Mau	Minh Hải	Châu Thành	Hậu Giang
Cái Bè	Tiền Giang	Châu Thành	Kiên Giang
Cai Lậy	Tiền Giang	Châu Thành	Tây Ninh
Cái Nước	Minh Hải	Châu Thành	Tiền Giang
Cam Ranh	Phú Khanh	Chi Lăng	Lạng Sơn
Can Lộc	Nghệ Tĩnh	Chí Linh	Hải Hưng
Càn Long	Cửu Long	Chiêm Hóa	Hà Tuyên
Cao Lãnh	Đồng Tháp	Chợ Đồn	Bắc Thái
Cao Lộc	Lạng Sơn	Chợ Gạo	Tiền Giang
Cát Hai	Haiphong	Chợ Lách	Bến Tre
Cẩm Bình	Hai Hưng	Chợ Mới	An Giang
Cẩm Phả	Quảng Ninh	Chợ Rã	Cao Bằng
Cẩm Thủy	Thanh Hóa	Chư Pa(**)	Gia Lai-Kon Tum
Cẩm Xuyên	Nghệ Tĩnh	Chư Prông(**)	Gia Lai-Kon Tum
Cần Đước	Long An	Chư Sô	Gia Lai-Kon Tum
Cần Giuộc	Long An	Chương Mỹ	Hà Sơn Bình
		Công Cù Ông	Nghệ Tĩnh
Cầu Ngang	Cửu Long	Côn Đảo	Vũng Tàu-Côn Đảo Special Zone
		Củ Chi	Ho Chi Minh City
		Cùm Ga	Đăk-lăk

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>
<u>D</u>			
Đi Linh	Lâm Đồng	Đô Lương	Nghệ Tĩnh
Điện Khanh	Phú Khanh	Bố Sơn	Haiphong
Điện Châu	Nghệ Tĩnh	Đông Anh	Hanoi
Duy Tiên	Hà Nam Ninh	Đông Hùng	Thái Bình
Duy Xuyên	Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng	Đông Sơn	Thanh Hóa
Duyên Hải	Cửu Long	Đông Thiệu	Thanh Hóa
Duyên Hải	Ho Chi Minh City	Đông Triều	Quảng Ninh
Đường Minh Châu	Tây Ninh	Đông Hy	Bắc Thái
<u>Đ</u>			
Đà Hoai	Lâm Đồng	Đông Văn	Hà Tuyên
Đà Bắc	Hà Sơn Bình	Đông Da	Hanoi
Đắc Glay(**)	Gia Lai-Kon Tum	Đơn Dương	Lâm Đồng
Đắc Min(**)	Đắc Lắc	Đức Hòa	Long An
Đắc Nông(**)	Đắc Lắc	Đức Huệ	Long An
Đắc Tô(**)	Gia Lai-Kon Tum	Đức Linh	Thuận Hải
Đại Lộc	Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng	Đắc Phố	Nghĩa Bình
Bai Tư	Bắc Thái	Đức Tho	Nghệ Tĩnh
Dan Phượng	Hanoi	Đức Trọng	Lâm Đồng
Dãm Dơi	Minh Hải		<u>E</u>
Điện Bàn	Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng	E H'leo	Đắc Lắc
Điện Biên	Lai Châu	E Súp(**)	Đắc Lắc
Điện Sơn	Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng		<u>G</u>
Đinh Lập	Lang Sơn	Gia Lâm	Hanoi
Đinh Hòa	Bắc Thái	Gia Lương	Hà Bắc
Đoan Hùng	Vĩnh Phú	Gia Viễn	Hà Nam Ninh

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>
Giá Rai	Minh Hải	Hoa Vang	Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng
Giang	Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng	Hoài An	Nghệ Bình
Giồng Riêng	Kiên Giang	Hoài Đức	Hanoi
Giồng Trôm	Bến Tre	Hoài Nhơn	Nghệ Bình
Gò Công Đông	Tiền Giang	Hoàn Kiếm	Hanoi
Gò Công Tây	Tiền Giang	Hoàng Long	Đà Nẵng
Gò Dầu	Tây Ninh	Hoàng Su Phì	Đà Tuyên
Gò Quao	Kiên Giang	Hoành Bồ	Quảng Ninh
Gò Vấp	Ho Chi Minh City	Hoàng Hoá	Thanh Hóa
<u>H</u>			
Hà Quảng	Cao Bằng	Hòn Đất	Kiên Giang
Hà Tiên	Kiên Giang	Hóc Môn	Ho Chi Minh City
Hà Lồng	Cao Bằng	Hồng Bàng	Haiphong
Hai Bà Trưng	Hanoi	Hồng Dân	Minh Hải
Hai Hậu	Đà Nẵng	Hồng Ngự	Đồng Tháp
Hai Ninh	Quảng Ninh	Hưng Hà	Thái Bình
Hà Tân	Thuận Hải	Hưng Nguyên	Nghệ Tĩnh
Hà Thuận	Thuận Hải	Hương Điền	Bình Tri Thien
Hà Yên	Đà Nẵng	Hương Hoá	Bình Tri Thien
Hậu Lộc	Thanh Hóa	Hương Khê	Nghệ Tĩnh
Hiên	Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng	Hương Phú	Bình Tri Thien
Hiệp Hòa	Đà Nẵng	Hương Sơn	Nghệ Tĩnh
Hoà Lư	Đà Nẵng	Hữu Lũng	Lang Sơn
Hoà An	Cao Bằng	Kế Sách	Đà Nẵng
Hoà Thành	Tây Ninh	Kiên Hải	Kiên Giang

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>
Kiến An	Haiphong	Long Mỹ	Hậu Giang
Kiến Xương	Thái Bình	Long Phú	Hậu Giang
Kim Bảng	Hà Nam Ninh	Long Thành	Đồng Nai
Kim Bôi	Hà Sơn Bình	Lục Nam	Hà Bắc
Kim Môn	Hai Hưng	Lục Ngạn	Hà Bắc
Kim Sơn	Hà Nam Ninh	Lục Yên	Hoàng Liên Sơn
Kim Thi	Hai Hưng	Lương Ngọc	Thanh Hóa
Kon Plông(**)	Gia Lai-Kon Tum	Lương Sơn	Hà Sơn Bình
Krong Pác(**)	Đắc Lắc	Lý Nhân	Hà Nam Ninh
Krông Búc(**)	Đắc Lắc	<u>M</u>	
Krông Pa(**)	Gia Lai-Kon Tum	Mai Châu	Hà Sơn Bình
Ký Anh	Nghệ Tĩnh	Mai Sơn	Sơn La
Ký Sơn	Hà Sơn Bình	Mang Giang	Gia Lai-Kon Tum
Ký Sơn	Nghệ Tĩnh	Mang Thịt	Cát Long
<u>L</u>		Mèo Vạc	Hà Tuyên
Lắc(**)	Đắc Lắc	Mè Linh	Hanoi
Lạc Dương	Lâm Đồng	Minh Long	Nghĩa Bình
Lạc Sơn	Hà Sơn Bình	Mỏ Cày	Bến Tre
Lạc Thủy	Hà Sơn Bình	Mô Đức	Nghĩa Bình
Lạng Giang	Hà Bắc	Mộc Châu	Sơn La
Lập Thạch	Vĩnh Phú	Mộc Hoá	Long An
Lê Chân	Haiphong	Mơ Drắc(**)	Đắc Lắc
Lê Ninh	Bình Tri Thien	Mù Cang Chải	Hoàng Liên Sơn
Long Đất	Đồng Nai	Mường Khương	Hoàng Liên Sơn
Long Hồ	Cửu Long	Mường La	Sơn La

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>
Mường Lay	Lai Châu	Ninh Phuoc	Thuận Hải
Mường Tè	Lai Châu	Ninh Thanh	Hai Hùng
Mỹ Đức	Hà Sông Bình	Nông Công	Thanh Hoá
Mỹ Thanh	Hậu Giang	O	
Mỹ Tú	Hậu Giang	Ô Môn	Hậu Giang
Mỹ Văn	Hai Hùng	P	
Mỹ Xuyên	Hau Giang	Phong Châu	Vĩnh Phú
<u>N</u>		Phong Thô	Lai Châu
Nà Hang	Hà Tuyêñ	Phố Yên	Bắc Thái
Nà Ri	Bắc Thái	Phù Cát	Nghia Bình
Nam Bàn	Nghệ Tĩnh	Phù Mỹ	Nghia Bình
Nam Ninh	Hà Nam Ninh	Phù Tiên	Hai Hùng
Nam Thanh	Hai Hùng	Phù Yên	Sơn La
Ngân Són	Cao Bằng	Phú An	Sông Bé
Nghi Lộc	Nghệ Tĩnh	Phú Bình	Bắc Thái
Nghi Xuân	Nghệ Tĩnh	Phú Châu	An Giang
Nghiêm Bàn	Nghệ Tĩnh	Phú Lộc	Bình Tri Thien
Nghiêm Hanh	Nghia Bình	Phú Lương	Bắc Thái
Nghiêm Hông	Hà Nam Ninh	Phú Nhuận	Ho Chi Minh City
Ngọc Hiển	Minh Hải	Phú Quốc	Kiên Giang
Ngô Quyền	Haiphong	Phú Quý	Thuận Hải
Nguyễn Bình	Cao Bang	Phú Tân	An Giang
Nhà Bè	Ho Chi Minh City	Phú Tân	Minh Hải
Như Xuân	Thanh Hoá	Phú Xuyên	Hà Sơn Bình
Ninh Hải	Thuận Hải	Phúc Thọ	Hanoi
Ninh Hòa	Phú Khánh	Phung Hiệp	Hậu Giang

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>
Phước Long	Minh Hải	Sông Mã	Sơn La
Phước Long	Sông Bé	Sông Thai	Vĩnh Phúc
Phước Sơn	Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng	Sơn An	Phú Khanh
Q			
Quan Hóa	Thanh Hóa	Sơn Dương	Ha Tuyên
Quản Ba	Ha Tuyên	Sơn Động	Ha Bắc
Quảng Hà	Quảng Ninh	Sơn Hà	Nghĩa Bình
Quảng Hòa	Cao Bằng	Sơn Tịnh	Nghĩa Bình
Quảng Trạch	Bình Tri, Thiên		
Quảng Xương	Thanh Hóa		
Quận 1	Ho Chi Minh City		
Quận 3	Ho Chi Minh City	Tam Bình	Cửu Long
Quận 4	Ho Chi Minh City	Tam Đảo	Vĩnh Phúc
Quận 5	Ho Chi Minh City	Tam Điệp	Ha Nam Ninh
Quận 6	Ho Chi Minh City	Tam Kỳ	Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng
Quận 8	Ho Chi Minh City	Tam Nông	Đồng Tháp
Quận 10	Ho Chi Minh City	Tam Thanh	Vĩnh Phúc
Quận 11	Ho Chi Minh City	Tân Biên	Tây Ninh
Quế Phong	Nghệ Tĩnh	Tân Bình	Ho Chi Minh City
Quế Sơn	Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng	Tân Hiệp	Kiên Giang
Quế Võ	Ha Bắc	Tân Kỳ	Nghệ Tĩnh
Quốc Oai	Ha Sơn Bình	Tân Lạc	Ha Sơn Bình
Quỳ Châu	Nghệ Tĩnh	Tân Phú	Đồng Nai
Quỳ Hợp	Nghệ Tĩnh	Tân Thành	Long An
Quỳnh Lưu	Nghệ Tĩnh	Tân Uyên	Sông Bé
Quỳnh Nhai	Sơn La	Tân Yên	Ha Bắc
Quỳnh Phu	Thái Bình	Tây Sơn	Nghĩa Bình
S			
Sa Pa	Hoàng Liên Sơn	Tây Sơn	Phú Khanh
Sa Thay	Gai Lai-Kon Tum	Tây Sơn	Cao Bằng
Sìn Hồ	Lai Châu	Thạch An	
Sóc Sơn	Hanoi		

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>
Thạch Hà	Nghệ Tĩnh	Thuận An	Sông Bé
Thạch Thất	Hanoi	Thuận Châu	Sơn La
Thái Thụy	Thái Bình	Thuận Thành	Hà Bắc
Than Uyên	Hoàng Liên Sơn	Thủy Nguyên	Haiphong
Thanh Bình	Đồng Tháp	Thường Tín	Hà Sơn Bình
Thanh Chương	Nghệ Tĩnh	Thường Xuân	Thanh Hóa
Thanh Hóa	Vĩnh Phú	Tiên Lãng	Haiphong
Thanh Liêm	Hà Nam Ninh	Tiên Phước	Quảng Nam-Dà Nẵng
Thanh Oai	Hà Sơn Bình	Tiên Sơn	Hà Bắc
Thanh Sơn	Vĩnh Phú	Tiên Yên	Quảng Ninh
Thanh Trì	Hanoi	Tiền Hải	Thái Bình
Thạnh Hưng	Đồng Tháp	Tiêu Cầu	Cửu Long
Thanh Phú	Bến Tre	Tịnh Gia	Thanh Hóa
Thanh Trì	Hậu Giang	Tịnh Biên	An Giang
Tháp Mười	Đồng Tháp	Trà Bồng	Nghĩa Bình
Thăng Bình	Quảng Nam-Dà Nẵng	Trà Cú	Cửu Long
Thiệu Hóa	Thanh Hóa	Trà Linh	Cao Bằng
Thiệu Yên	Thanh Hóa	Trà Mỹ	Quảng Nam-Dà Nẵng
Thọ Xuân	Thanh Hóa	Trà Ôn	Cửu Long
Thoại Sơn	An Giang	Trảng Định	Lạng Sơn
Thông Nông	Cao Bằng	Trảng Bàng	Tây Ninh
Thông Nhất	Đồng Nai	Tràm Táu	Hoàng Liên Sơn
Thốt Nốt	Hậu Giang	Trần Văn Thời	Minh Hải
Thới Bình	Minh Hải	Trần Yên	Hoang Lien Son
Thủ Đức	Ho Chi Minh City	Trí Ôn	An Giang
Thủ Thừa	Long An	Triệu Hải	Bình Triệu Thiên
		Triệu Sơn	Thanh Hóa

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	
Trung Sơn	Thanh Hoá	Vị Xuyên	Hà Tuyên	
Trung Khanh	Cao Bằng	Việt Yên	Hà Bắc	
Tủa Chùa	Lai Châu	Vĩnh Bảo	Haiphong	
Tuân Giáo	Lai Châu	Vĩnh Châu	Hậu Giang	
		Vĩnh Cửu	Đồng Nai	
Tuy Hòa	Phú Khanh	Vĩnh Hưng	Long An	
Tuy Phước	Nghĩa Bình	Vĩnh Lạc	Vĩnh Phú	
Tuyên Hoá	Bình Tri Thiên	Vĩnh Lợi	Minh Hải	
Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Bình	Vĩnh Sơn	Phú Khanh	
Tư Liêm	Hanoi	Vĩnh Thạch	Thanh Hoá	
Tư Lộc	Hai Hưng	Vĩnh Thành	Nghĩa Bình	
Tương Dương	Nghệ Tĩnh	Vĩnh Thuận	Kiên Giang	
		Võ Nhài	Bắc Thái	
		Vũ Thư	Thái Bình	
<u>U</u>		Vụ Bản	Hà Nam Ninh	
U Minh	Minh Hải	Vũng Liêm	Cửu Long	
Üng Hoà	Hà Sơn Bình		<u>X</u>	
		Xín Mần	Hà Tuyên	
Vàm Cỏ	Long An	Xuân Lộc	Đồng Nai	
Vạn Ninh	Phú Khanh	Xuân Thủy	Hà Nam Ninh	
Văn Bàn	Hoàng Liên Sơn	Xuyên Mộc	Đồng Nai	
Văn Chân	Hoàng Liên Sơn		<u>Y</u>	
Văn Lãng	Lạng Sơn	YÊn	Hà Nam Ninh	
Văn Quan	Lạng Sơn	YÊn Bình	Hoàng Liên Sơn	
Văn Thái	Minh Hải	YÊn Châu	Sơn La	
Văn Yên	Hoàng Liên Sơn	YÊn Dũng	Hà Bắc	
Vân Canh	Nghĩa Bình	YÊn Định	Thanh Hoá	
Vị Thanh	Hậu Giang	YÊn Hưng	Quảng Ninh	
		YÊn Khánh	Phú Khanh	

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Province</u>
Yên Lập	Vĩnh Phúc		
Yên Minh	Hà Tuyên		
Yên Phong	Hà Bắc		
Yên Sơn	Hà Tuyên		
Yên Thành	Nghệ Tĩnh		
Yên Thế	Hà Bắc		
Yên Thủy	Hà Sơn Bình		

LIST OF DISTRICTS AND WARDS OF VIETNAM
BY PROVINCE

As of January 1985

AN GIANG PROVINCE

Châu Phú

Châu Thành

Chợ Mới

Phú Châu

Phú Tân

Thoại Sơn

Tịnh Biên

Tri An

BẮC THÁI PROVINCE

Bach Thông

Chợ Đồn

Đại Từ

Định Hóa

Đồng Hỷ

Nà Ri

Phố Yên

Phú Bình

Phú Lương

Vo Nhai

BẾN TRE PROVINCE

Ba Tri

Bình Đại

Châu Thành

Chợ Lách

Giồng Trôm

Mỏ Cày

Thanh Phú

BÌNH TRỊ THIỆN PROVINCE

A Lưới

Bến Hải

Bố Trạch

Hương Điền

Hương Hoá

Hương Phú

Lệ Ninh

Phú Lộc

Quang Trach

Triệu Hải

Tuyên Hóa

CƯU LONG PROVINCE

Binh Minh

Càn Long

Cầu Kè

Cầu Ngang

Châu Thành

Duyên Hải

Long Hồ

Mang Thịt

Tam Bình

Tiêu Cán

Trà Cú

Trà Ôn

Vũng Liêm

CAO BẰNG PROVINCE

Bảo Lạc

Chợ Rã

Hà Quảng

Hà Lang

Hòa An

Ngân Sơn

Nguyễn Bình

Quang Hòa

Thạch An

Thông Nông

Trà Linh

Trung Khanh

ĐẮC LẮC PROVINCE

Cùm-ga

Mô Drác

Đắc Min

Đắc Nông

E H'Leo

E Súp

Krông Ana

Krông Bông

Krông Búc

Krông Pac

Lắc

ĐỒNG NAI PROVINCE

Châu Thành

Long Đất

Long Thành

Tân Phú

Thông Nhất

Vĩnh Cửu

Xuân Lộc

Xuyên Mộc

ĐỒNG THÁP PROVINCE

Cao Lãnh Thanh Bình

Châu Thành Tháp Mười

Hồng Ngự Thanh Hưng

Tam Nông

GIA LAI-KON TUM PROVINCE

A Dun Pa [Ay-un Pa]

An Khê

Chư Pa

Chư Prông [Chư Pông]

Chư Sô

Đắc Glây [Đắc Lify]

Đắc Tô

Kon Plông

Krông Pa

Mang Giang

Sa Thầy

HÀ BẮC PROVINCE

Gia Lương

Hiệp Hòa

Lạng Giang

Lục Nam

Lục Ngạn

Quế Võ

Sông Đóng

Tân Yên

Thuận Thành

Tiên Sơn

Việt Yên

Yên Dũng

Yên Phong

Yên Thế

HÀ NAM NINH PROVINCE

Bình Lục

Duy Tiên

Gia Viễn

Hai Hậu

Hoa Lư

Hoàng Long

Kim Bảng

Kim Sơn

Lý Nhân

Nam Ninh

Nghĩa Hưng

Tam Đệp

Thanh Liêm

Vụ Bản

Xuân Thủy

Yết

HÀ NỘI MUNICIPALITY

Ba Đình
Ba Vì
Bản Phường
Đông Anh
Đông Đa
Gia Lâm
Hai Ba Trưng
Hoài Đức
Hoàn Kiếm
Mê Linh
Phúc Thọ
Sóc Sơn
Thạch Thất
Thanh Trì
Tứ Liêm

HÀ SƠN BINH PROVINCE

Chương Mỹ
Đà Bắc
Kim Bôi
Kỳ Sơn
Lạc Sơn
Lạc Thủy
Lương Sơn
Mai Châu
Mỹ Đức
Phú Xuyên
Quốc Oai
Tân Lạc
Thanh Oai
Thường Tín
Ung Hòa
Yên Thủy

HÀ TUYÊN PROVINCE

Bắc Quang
Chiêm Hóa
Đồng Văn
Hàm Yên
Hoàng Su Phì
Mèo Vạc
Na Hang
Quán Ba
Sơn Dương
Vị Xuyên
Xín Mần
Yên Minh
Yên Sơn

HÀI HƯNG PROVINCE

Cẩm Bình
Châu Giang
Chí Linh
Kim Môn
Kim Thi
Mỹ Văn
Nam Thanh
Ninh Thanh
Phù Tiên
Tú Lộc

HAIPHONG MUNICIPALITY

An Hải
Cát Hải
Đồ Sơn
Hồng Bàng
Kiến An
Lê Chân
Ngô Quyền
Thủy Nguyên
Tiên Lãng
Vĩnh Bảo

HÀU GIANG PROVINCE

Châu Thành
Kế Sách
Long Mỹ
Long Phú
Mỹ Thành
Mỹ Tú
Mỹ Xuyên
Ô Môn
Phùng Hiệp
Thanh Trì
Thốt Nốt
Vĩnh Châu

HỒ CHÍ MINH CITY

Bình Chánh	Quận 1
Bình Thạnh	Quận 3
Củ Chi	Quận 4
Duyên Hải	Quận 5
Gò Vấp	Quận 6
Hóc Môn	Quận 8
Nha Be	Quận 10
Phú Nhuận	Quận 10
	Tân Bình
	Thủ Đức

HOÀNG LIÊN SƠN PROVINCE

Bảo Thắng	Yên Bình
Bảo Yên	
Bát Xát	
Bắc Hà	
Lục Yên	
Mù Cang Chải	
Mường Khương	
Sa Pa	
Than Uyên	
Trạm Tấu	
Trấn Yên	
Văn Bàn	
Văn Chấn	
Văn Yên	

KIÊN GIANG PROVINCE

An Biên
Châu Thành
Giồng Riềng
Gò Quao
Hà Tiên
Hòn Đất
Kiên Hải
Phú Quốc
Tân Hiệp
Vĩnh Thuận

LAI CHÂU PROVINCE

Điện Biên
Mường Lay
Mường Tè
Phong Thô
Sìn Hồ
Tủa Chùa
Tuần Giáo

LÂM ĐỒNG PROVINCE

Bảo Lộc
Đi Linh
Đa Hoai
Đơn Dương
Đức Trọng
Lạc Dương

LANG SƠN PROVINCE

Bắc Sơn
Bình Gia
Cao Lộc
Chi Lăng
Đình Lập
Hữu Lũng
Lộc Bình
Tràng Định
Văn Lãng
Văn Quan

LONG AN PROVINCE

Bến Lức
Bến Thủ
Cần Đước
Cần Giuộc
Đức Hòa
Đức Huệ
Mộc Hóa
Tân Thạnh
Thu Thủy
Vàm Cỏ
Vĩnh Hưng

MINH HAI PROVINCE

Cà Mau
Cái Nước
Đầm Dơi
Gia Rai
Hồng Dân
Ngọc Hiển
Phú Tân
Phước Long
Thới Bình
Tràm Văn Thới
U Minh
Vĩnh Lợi

NGHỆ TỈNH PROVINCE

Anh Sơn
 Can Lộc
 Cẩm Xuyên
 Con Cuông
 Diễn Châu
 Đô Lương
 Đức Thọ
 Hưng Nguyên
 Hướng Khê
 Hướng Sơn
 Kỳ Anh
 Kỳ Sơn
 Nam Đàn
 Nghi Lộc
 Nghi Xuân
 Nghĩa Đàn
 Quế Phong
 Quỳ Châu
 Quỳ Hợp
 Quỳnh Lưu
 Tân Kỳ
 Thạch Hà
 Thanh Chương
 Tương Dương
 Yên Thành

NGHĨA BÌNH PROVINCE

An Lão
 An Nhơn
 Ba Tơ
 Bình Sơn
 Đức Phổ
 Hoài An
 Hoài Nhơn
 Minh Long
 Mộ Đức
 Nghĩa Hành
 Phù Cát
 Phù Mỹ
 Sơn Hà
 Sơn Tịnh
 Tây Sơn
 Trà Bồng
 Tuy Phước
 Tư Nghĩa
PHÚ KHÁNH PROVINCE
 Cam Ranh
 Diên Khánh
 Ninh Hòa
 Sơn An
 Tây Sơn
 Tuy Hòa
 Vạn Ninh

QUANG NAM-ĐÀ NẴNG PROVINCE

Duy Xuyên
Đại Lộc
Điện Bàn
Điện Sơn
Giang
Hiên
Hòa Vang
Phước Sơn
Quê Sơn
Tam Kỳ
Thăng Bình
Tiên Phước
Trà Mỹ

QUẢNG NINH PROVINCE

Ba Chẽ
Bình Liêu
Cẩm Phả
Đông Triều
Hai Ninh
Hoành Bồ
Quảng Hà
Tiên Yên
Yên Hưng

SƠN LA PROVINCE

Bắc Yên
Mai Sơn
Mộc Châu
Mường La
Phù Yên
Quynh Nhai
Sông Mã
Thuận Châu
Yên Châu

SÔNG BÉ PROVINCE

Bến Cát
Bình Long
Đồng Phú
Phú An
Phước Long
Tân Uyên
Thuận An

TÂY NINH PROVINCE

Bến Cầu
Châu Thành
Dương Minh Châu
Cô Dầu
Hòa Thành
Tân Biên
Trảng Bàng

THÁI BÌNH PROVINCE

Đông Hưng

Hưng Hà

Kiên Xương

Quỳnh Phụ

Thái Thụy

Tiền Hải

Vũ Thư

THÀNH HÓA PROVINCE

Ba Thước

Câm Thủy

Đông Sơn

Đông Thiệu

Hậu Lộc

Hoàng Hoa

Lương Ngọc

Như Xuân

Nông Công

Quan Hóa

Quảng Xương

Thiệu Hóa

Thiệu Yên

Tho Xuân

Thường Xuân

Tĩnh Gia

Triệu Sơn

Trung Sơn

THUẬN HÀI PROVINCE

An Phước Phú Quý

An Sơn

Bắc Bình

Đức Linh

Hàm Tân

Hàm Thuận

Ninh Hải

Ninh Phước

TIỀN GIANG PROVINCE

Cái Bè

Cai Lậy

Châu Thành

Chợ Gạo

Gò Công Đông

Gò Công Tây

VĨNH PHÚ PROVINCE

Đoan Hùng

Lập Thạch

Phong Châu

Sông Thao

Tam Đảo

Tam Thanh

Thanh Hóa

Thanh Sơn

Vĩnh Lạc

Yên Lập

VŨNG TÀU-CÔN ĐẢO SPECIAL ZONE

Côn Đảo

THE ETHNIC GROUPS OF VIETNAM

Following are the 54 official nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Approximate populations are given where available

No.	Name of ethnic group	Population	No.	Name of ethnic group	Population
01	Kinh (Viet)	51,000,000	28	Ma	
02	Tay	800,000	29	Kho-mu	
03	Thai	620,000	30	Co	
04	Hoa (Han)	900,000	31	Tai-oi	
05	Kho-me	900,000	32	Cho-ro	
06	Murong	620,000	33	Khang	
07	Nung	500,000	34	Xinh-mun	9,000
08	Hmong (Meo)	370,000	35	Ha Nhi	9,000
09	Dao	275,000	36	Chu-ru	
10	Gia-rai	180,000	37	Lao	11,000
11	Ngai		38	La Chi	6,000
12	E-de		39	La Ha	
13	Ba-na	80,000	40	Phu La	
14	Xo-dang		41	La Hu	3,000
15	San Chay (Cao lan-San Chi)	80,000	42	Lu	
			43	Lo Lo	
16	Co-ho		44	Chut	
17	Cham (Cham)		45	Mang	
18	San Diu	55,000	46	Pa Then	
19	Hre		47	Co Lao	
20	Mnong		48	Cong	
21	Ra-giai		49	Bo Y	1,000
22	Xtieng		50	Si La	
23	Bru-Van Kieu	8,000	51	Pu Peo	
24	Tho		52	Brau	
25	Giay	27,000	53	O-du	
26	Co-tu		54	Ro-mam	
27	Gie-Trieng				

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF VIETNAM

No.	Name of ethnic group	Alternate names	Principal areas of residence
01	Kinh (Viet)*	Kinh	Throughout the nation
02	Tay	Tho, Ngan, Phen, Thu Lao, Pa Di	Cao Bang, Lang Son, Ha Tuyen, Bac Thai, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Ha Bac, Lam Dong

* The term by which the main ethnic group of Vietnam distinguishes itself from the Khmer, Chinese and Tribal residents.

No	Name of ethnic group	Alternate names	Principal areas of residence
03	Thai	Tay, Tay Khao (Thai (Trang), Tay Dam (Thai Den), Tay Muoi, Tay Thanh (Man Thanh), Hang Tong (Tay Murong), Pu Thay, Tho Da Bac	Son La, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Son Binh, Lam Dong
04	Hoa (Han)	Trieu Chau, Phuc Kien, Quang Dong, Hai Nam, Ha, Xa Phang	Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Noi, Hau Giang, Dong Nai, Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Hai Phong, Cuu Long
05	Kho-me	Cur, Cul, Cu, Tho, Khmer-Viet, Kho-me Krom	Hau Giang, Cuu Long, Kien Giang, Minh Hai, Ho Chi Minh City, Song Be, Tay Ninh
06	Muong	Mol, Mual, Moi, ¹ Moi Bi, Ao Ta (Au Ta)	Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu, Hoang Lien Son, Son La, Ha Nam Ninh
07	Nung	Xuong, Giang, Nung An, Phan Sinh, Nung Chao, Nung Loi, Quy Rin, Khen Lai	Cao Bang, Lang Son, Bac Thai, Ha Tuyen, Ha Bac, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Ho Chi Minh City, Lam Dong
08	Hmong (Meo)	Meo, Meo Hoa, Meo Xanh, Meo Do, Meo Den, Na Mieu, Man Trang	Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau, Son La, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Nghe Tinh
09	Dao	Man, Dong, Trai, Xa, Diu Mien, Kiem Mien, Quan Trang, Dao Do, Quan Chet, Lo Gang, Dao Tien, Thanh Y, Lan Ten, Dai Ban, Tieu Ban, Coc Ngang, Coc Mun, Son Dau	Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Bac Thai, Lai Chau, Son La, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Quang Ninh
10	Gia-rai	Gio-rai, Cho-rai, To-buan, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Ho-bau, Hdrung, Chor	
11	Ngal	Xin, Le, Dan, Khach Gia	Quang Ninh, Cao Bang, Lang Son
12	E-de	Ra-de, De, Kpa, A-dham, Krung, Ktul, Dlie Rue, Blo, E-pan, Mdhur, ² Bih	Dac Lac, Phu Khanh

No	Name of ethnic group	Alternate names	Principal areas of residence
13	Ba-na	Go-lar, To-lo, Gio-lang (Y-lang), Ro-ngao, Krem, Roh, Con Kde, A-la Cong, Kpang Cong, Bo-nam	Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh
14	Xo-dang	Xo-teng, Hdang, To-dra, Mo-nam, Ha-lang, Ca-dong, Km-rang, Con Lan, Bri-la, Tang	Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Quang Nam-Da Nang
15	San Chay (Cao Lan-San Chi)	Cao Lan, Man Cao Lan, Hon Ban, San Chi (also called Son Tu but exclude the San Chi of Bao Lac and Cho Ra)	Bac Thai, Quang Ninh, Ha Bac, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Ha Tuyen
16	Co-ho	Kre, Nop (Tu-lop), Co-don, Chil, ³ Lat (Lach), Trinh	Lam Dong, Thuan Hai
17	Cham (Cham)	Chiem Thanh, Hroi	Thuan Hai, An Giang, Thanh pho Ho Chi Minh, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh
18	San Diu	San Deo, Trai, Trai Dat, Man Quan Coc	Bac Thai, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Ha Tuyen
19	Hre	Cham Re, Chom, Kre, Luy	Nghia Binh
20	Mnong	Pnong, Nong, Pre, Budang, Di Pri, Biat, Gar, Ro-lam, Chil ⁴	Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Song Be
21	Ra-glai	Ra-clay, Rai, Noang, La-oang	Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh
22	Xtieng	Xa-dieng	Song Be, Tay Ninh
23	Bru-Van Kieu	Bru, Van Kieu, Mang Cong, Tri, Khua	Binh Tri Thien
24	Tho ⁴	Keo, Mon, Cuoi, Ho, Dan Lai, Ly Ha, Tay Pong, Con Kha, Xa La Vang ⁵	Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa (Nhu Xuan)
25	Giay	Nhang, Dang, Pau Thin Pu, Na, Cui Chu, ⁶ Xa	Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau

No	Name of ethnic group	Alternate names	Principal areas of residence
26	Co-tu	Ca-tu, Cao, Ha, Phuong, Ca-tang ⁷	Quang Nam-Da Nang, Binh Tri Thien
27	Gie-Trieng	Dgieh, Tareh, Giang Ray, Pin, Trieng, Treng, Ta-rieng, Ve (Veh), La-ve, Ca-tang ⁷	Quang Nam-Da Nang, Gia Lai-Cong Tum
28	Ma	Chau Ma, Ma Ngan, Ma Xop, Ma To, Ma Krung	Lam Dong, Dong Nai
29	Kho-mu	Xa Cau, Mun Xen, Pu Thenh, Tenh, Tay Hay	Nghe Tinh, Son La, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son
30	Co	Cor, Col, Cua, Trau	Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang
31	Ta-oi	Toi-oi, Paco, Pa-hi (Ba-hi)	Binh Tri Thien
32	Cho-ro	Do-ro, Chau-ro	Dong Nai
33	Khang	Xa Khao, Xa Sua, Xa Don, Xa Dang, Xa Hoc, Xa Ai, Xa Bung, Quang Lam	Lai Chau, Son La
34	Xinh-mun	Puoc, Pua	Son La, Lai Chau
35	Ha Nhi	U Ni, Xa U Ni	Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son
36	Chu-ru	Cho-ru, Chu	Lam Dong, Thuan Hai
37	Lao	Lao Boc, Lao Noi	Lai Chau, Son La, Thanh Hoa, Hoang Lien Son
38	La Chi	Cu Te, La Qua	Ha Tuyen
39	La Ha	Xa Khao, Khla Phlao	Lai Chau, Son La
40	Phu La	Bo Kho Pa, Mu Di Pa, Xa Pho, Pho, Va Xo Lao, Pu Dang	Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau
41	La Hu	Khu Xung, Co Xung, Kha Quy	Lai Chau
42	Lu	Lu, Nhuon (Duon)	Lai Chau
43	Lo Lo	Mun Di	Cao Bang, Lang Son, Ha Tuyen

No	Name of ethnic group	Alternate names	Principal areas of residence
44	Chut	Sach, May, Ruc, Ma-lieng, A-trem, Tu-vang, Pa-leng, Xo-lang, Yo-hung, Cha-cui, Tac-cui, U-mo, Xa La Vang ⁸	Binh Tri Thien
45	Mang	Mang U, Xa La Vang	Lai Chau
46	Pa Then	Pa Hung, Tong	Ha Tuyen
47	Co Lao		Ha Tuyen
48	Cong	Xam Khong, Mong Nhe, Xa Xeng	Lai Chau
49	Bo Y	Chung Cha, Trong Gia, Tu Di, Tu Din	Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen
50	Si La	Cu De Xu, Kha Pe	Lai Chau
51	Pu Peo	Ka Beo, Pen Ti Lo Lo	Ha Tuyen
52	Brau	Brao	Gia Lai-Cong Tum
53	O-du	Tay Hat	Nghe Tinh
54	Ro-mam		Gia Lai-Cong Tum

NOTES

1. Name used by the Thais when speaking of the Muong (a perjorative term).
2. The Mdhur are an intermediate group between the E-de and the Gia-rai. There are a number of Mdhur villages in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province at Cheo Reo neighboring the Gia-rai people who now regard themselves as Gia-rai.
3. The Chil are a localized grouping of the Mnong tribe. A large part of the Chil migrated to the South and are intermingled with the Co-ho people and regard themselves as Co-ho. The part that remained in their tribal homeland continue to regard themselves as Mnong.
4. The name Tho, here, is a self-designation and differs from the Tho designation which previously was used to designate the Tay group of Viet Bac, the Thai group in Da Bac and the Kho-me group in the eastern Mekong delta.
5. Xa La Veng is the name used to designate many tribes living along the border.
6. A part of the Cui Chu [Quy Chau] live in Bao Lac, Cao Bang Province intermingled with the Nung and have been included among the Nung.
7. Ca-tang: This name is common to many groups living in the mountains of Quang Nam-Da Nang in the area bordering Laos. It is necessary to distinguish the general use of this name from use of this name by a specific people.
8. See note 5 above.

PARACEL AND SPRATLY ISLANDS

Quần Đảo Hoàng Sa; Tây Sa

Nhóm Tuyên Đức

Đảo Tây
Đảo Cù Mộc
Đảo Bắc
Đảo Trung
Đảo Nam
Đảo Phú Lâm
Đảo Hòn Đá
Đảo Linh Côn

Nhóm Nguyệt Thiêm

Đảo Cam Tuyền
Đảo Hoàng Sa
Đảo Duy Mông
Đảo Quang Hoà
Đảo Vĩnh Lạc
Đảo Bạch Quy
Đảo Tri Tôn

Cồn Quan Sát

Quần Đảo Trường Sa

Đảo Song Tử Đông
Đảo Song Tử Tây
Đảo Thị Tứ
Đảo Loại Tà
Đảo Thái Bình
Đảo Bên Lạc
Đảo Sơn Ca
Đảo Nam Yết; Nam Ai
Đảo Trường Sa
Đảo An Bang

Paracel Islands

Amphitrite Group

West Sand
Tree Island
North Island
Middle Island
South Island
Woody Island
Rocky Island
Lincoln Island

Crescent Group

Robert Island
Pattle Island
Drummond Island
Duncan Island
Money Island
Passu Keah
Triton Island

Observation Bank

Spratly Islands

Northeast Cay
Southwest Cay
Thitu Island
Loaita Island
Itu Aba Island
West York Island
Sand Cay
Namyit Island
Spratly Island
Amboyna Cay

AGRICULTURAL CLIMATE AND CROP STRUCTURE REGIONS

(Data from Agricultural Science Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture)

Agricultural Climate: Regions	Solar Energy (1,000 calories/ha/year):	Total Annual Degrees	No. Months Under 20 degrees
1. Northern mountains with elevation above 700-800 m	8-11	5600-7200	6-12
2. Northeast-Viet Bac (Quang Ninh, Cao Lang, Bac Thai, Ha Tuyen)	9-11	7200-8300	4-5
3. Northwest (Lai Chau- Son La)	11.5-13.5	7500-8400	3-5
4. Central Bac Bo and northern Trung Bo (Hoang Lien Son, piedmont and lowland areas of Bac Bo, Thanh Hoa, northern Nghe Tinh)	11-13	8300-8700	3-4
5. Central Trung Bo (southern Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien)	13-14	8700-9200	0-3
6. Southern Trung Bo (from Quang Nam-Da Nang to Thuan Hai)	13-18	9100-9700	0
7. Northern Tay Nguyen (Gai Lai-Kon Tum, Dac Lac)	14.5-16.5	7900-9300	0-2
8. Southern Tay Nguyen (Lam Dong)	15-17	6500-7800	2-12
9. Eastern Nam Bo (Dong Nai, Song Be, Tay Ninh)	13-17	9300-9800	0
10. Eastern Mekong Delta	15-18	9700-10,000	0

Dry-Season Drought Index (Evaporation: rain)	Rainy Season Humidity Index (Rain:evap- oration)	Highest Productivity With Irrig. Without Irrig.	Short-term Crop Structure
1. 0-2.0	3.6-6.5	100-137	32-72 1 hot-weather crop, 1 cold- weather crop, or 1 cold-weather crop(non-irrig.)
2. 1.2-2.2	2.4-4.4	112-137	82-98 1 hot-weather crop, 1 cold- weather crop (non-irrig.)
3. 1.5-2.3	3.3-3.4	144-169	84-96 2 hot-weather crops, 1 cold- weather crop (irrig.)
4. 1.3-2.3	2.3-3.7	137-162	94-126 2 hot-weather crops, 1 cold- weather crop (irrig.)
5. 1.4-1.7	3.7-5.8	162-175	90-98 2 hot-weather crops, 1 cold- weather crop (irrigat. at high altitudes), or 2 hot-weather crops (non-irrig.)
6. 1.6-3.2	1.3-5.1	162-225	92-108 3 hot-weather crops(irrig.), or 2 cold-weather crops(non irrig.)
7. 3.0-4.7	2.2-8.3	181-206	42-74 3 hot-weather crops(irrig.), or 2 cold-weather crops(non-irrig.)
8. 1.4-3.9	3.4-5.6	187-212	62-76 3 cold-weather crops(irrig.), 1 hot-weather crop, 1 cold-weather crop

Dry-Season Drought Index Evaporation: rain)	Rainy Season Humidity Index (Rain: evapo- ration)	Highest Productivity With Irrig. Without Irrig.	Short-Term Crop Structure
9. 2.9-7.1	3.3-5.1	162-212	68-84 3 hot-weather crops (with irrig.), 2 hot- weather crops (non-irrig.)
10. 2.2-11.2	1.0-4.4	187-225	88-136 3 hot-weather crops (irrig.), 2 hot-weather crops (non irrig.)

Units of Weights and Measures

Linear Measures

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Metric Equivalent</u>
Ly	0.0004 meters
Phân	0.004 meters
Tắc	0.04 meters
Thước	0.4 meters
Ngù	2 meters
Trường	4 meters
Ly	720 meters
Bô	120 kilometers

Surface Measures (Standard)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>	<u>Metric Equivalent</u>
Tắc	0.04 x 60 meters	2.4 sq. meters
Thước	0.4 x 60 meters	24 sq. meters
A		100 sq. meters
Sào	6 x 60 meters	360 sq. meters
Mẫu	60 x 60 meters	3600 sq. meters
Ha [Hectare]		10000 sq. meters

Surface Measures (Non-standard)

Than	2 x 2 meters	4 sq. meters
Miêng	6 x 6 meters	36 sq. meters
Sào Trung Bộ		497 sq. meters
Công Nam Bộ		1000 sq. meters
Mẫu Trung Bộ		4970 sq. meters
Mẫu Nam Bộ		10000 sq. meters

Volume

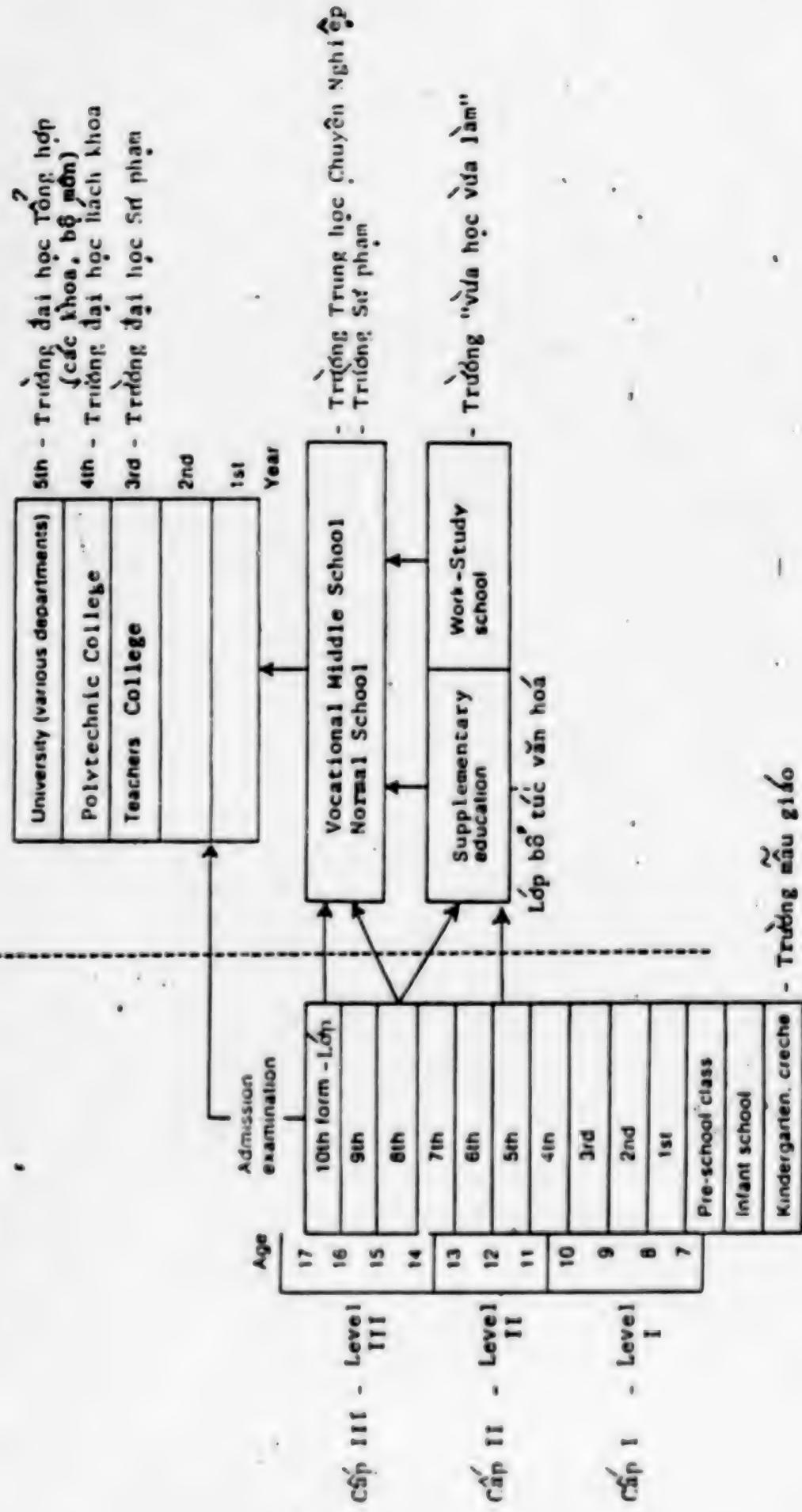
<u>Unit</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>	<u>Metric Equivalent</u>
Lai	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.4 meters	0.064 cu. meters
Le	2 x 2 x 0.4 meters	1.6 cu. meters
Than	2 x 2 x 0.4 meters	1.6 cu. meters
Đau	2 x 2 x 0.4 meters	1.6 cu. meters
Miêng	6 x 6 x 0.4 meters	14.4 cu. meters
Hộc	20 x 2 x 0.4 meters	16 cu. meters
Sào	360 sq. meters x 0.4 meters	144 cu. meters
Mẫu	3600 sq. meters x 0.4 meters	1440 cu. meters
<u>Capacity</u>		
Le		1 deciliter
Cấp		2 deciliters
Bát		5 deciliters
Đau		1 liter
Uyên		1 liter
Thắng		2 liters
Thùng		20 liters
Táu		20 liters
Phượng		30 liters
Gia		40 liters
Hộc		60 liters

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Metric Equivalent</u>
Ly		0.375 gram
Phân [grain]		.375 grams
Đồng		3.75 grams
Chi		3.75 grams
Tiền		3.75 grams
Lang [tael] [ounce]		37.5 grams
Cân [pound]		0.6 kilograms
Yên		6 kilograms
Tạ [picul] [quintal]		60 kilograms
Gia (Nam Bo)		20 kilograms

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF VIETNAM

General Education
Trường Phổ Tích

Higher Education & Vocational Middle Schools
Trường Đại Học và Trung Học Chuyên Nghiệp



COLLEGES IN VIETNAM

Hanoi NHAN DAN 1980 Pocket Calendar/Factbook in Vietnamese
no page numbers given

A. Hanoi

1. Hanoi University
2. Hanoi Teachers College No 1
3. Hanoi Teachers College No 2
4. Jose Marti Agricultural College [No 1]
5. Foreign Language Teachers College
6. Central Commerce School
7. Hanoi Polytechnic College
8. College of Construction
9. Railways and Roads Communications College
10. Water Conservancy College
11. Hanoi College of Pharmacy
12. College of Architecture
13. Hanoi College of Economics and Planning
14. Foreign Trade Cadre School
15. Foreign Affairs Cadre School
16. Central Finance and Accounting Cadre School
17. Hanoi Medical College

B. Haiphong

1. Waterways Communications College
2. Maritime College

C. Ho Chi Minh City

1. Ho Chi Minh City University
2. Ho Chi Minh City Teachers College
3. Agricultural College No 4
4. Ho Chi Minh City College of Medicine and Pharmacy
5. Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic College
6. Ho Chi Minh City College of Architecture
7. Ho Chi Minh City College of Economics
8. Ho Chi Minh City Technical Teachers College

D. Bac Thai

1. Viet Bac College of Industrial Technology
2. College of Mining and Geology
3. Viet Bac Teachers College
4. Agricultural College No 3
5. Bac Thai College of Medicine

E. Ha Bac

1. Agricultural College No 2
2. Physical Education and Sports Cadre School

F. Quang Ninh

1. College of Forestry

G. Ha Son Binh

1. College of Signal Communications
2. Military Medical College

H. Thai Binh

1. Thai Binh College of Medicine

I. Nghe Tinh

1. Vinh Teachers College

J. Quang Nam-Da Nang

1. Da Nang Polytechnic College

K. Phu Khanh

1. Maritime College, Nha Trang

L. Lam Dong

1. Dalat College

M. Dac Lac

1. Central Highlands College, Buon Me Thuot

N. Hau Giang

1. Can Tho College

In addition, the Ministries of Defense and Interior have a number of colleges.

There are two in-service colleges, in Hanoi and Haiphong, and 28 colleges with in-service programs. Many provinces have opened in-service stations.

There is one specialized training college, the College of Banking, and 18 colleges with specialized training programs.

There are 27 higher schools, including 16 higher schools of pedagogy, 2 higher schools of agricultural and forestry technology, 8 culture and art schools and 1 higher school of supplementary foreign language training.

FUNCTIONS AND LOCATIONS OF VOCATIONAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Sep, Oct and Nov 83

[Article by Ho Quoc An: "A Few Aspects of Our Country's Vocational Middle Schools at This Point in Time"]

[Sep 83, pp 19-21]

[Text] Some General Aspects

1. Thirty-five years have passed since the establishment of the first vocational middle school of sovereign and independent Vietnam, the Communications-Transportation Management School, in 1948. During those years, the vocational middle school education sector has continuously grown. The number of schools and classes has increased as follows:

1955:	3 schools
1960:	55 schools
1965:	192 schools
1970:	993 schools
1975:	186 schools
1980:	300 schools

In 1983, there is a total of 315 schools and classes providing training under the formal, long-term training system (for details on their distribution, see the appendix).

The enrollment of the schools and classes has constantly grown:

1955:	2,800
1960:	30,700
1965:	42,600
1970:	124,700
1975:	81,000

In the process of the growth of these schools, it has twice been necessary to reduce the scale of training (1964 and 1970) because the rate of development of the vocational middle schools was too rapid compared to the economic situation, thereby affecting the effort to maintain the quality of training.

At present, in keeping with Political Bureau Resolution Number 14 on educational reform, the sector is reorganizing the network and scale of training facilities to be consistent with the requirements involved in building and developing the country, consistent with the requirements of defending the fatherland in the new stage of the revolution and under the general guideline of bringing schools closer to the locality (province) in order to support the locality much more. As a result, the data presented in the appendix might change significantly over the next few years.

2. The vocational middle schools train technical, specialized and professional cadres whose primary function is to organize the implementation of the plans and projects of college educated cadres, a function which includes defining plans in detail and providing guidance to basic level cadres and personnel in their implementation, making models, inspecting, supervising and observing the implementation of plans and resolving uncomplicated matters that arise in the process of implementing plans. In some sectors, such as education, public health, literature-art and a number of other sectors that do not require complex and modern technology, cadres who have a vocational middle school training directly participate in the implementation of plans (in the flow of production and work between cadres with a college education and elementary level cadres and personnel).

3. Prior to 1975, the vast majority of vocational middle school students were selected among basic level general school graduates regardless of whether or not they had experience in production, combat and work. Since 1976, there has been a trend to select graduates of vocational middle schools who fail to pass college entrance examinations. At present, the vocational middle schools training personnel for the state (with the exception of the schools for talented students in several sectors) are recruiting students from among persons in two categories:

- a) Graduates of general middle schools who fail to pass college entrance examinations but register for school in accordance with the stipulated code and score the marks necessary for consideration (they are not retested in academic subjects);
- b) Basic general school graduates who fall within the following groups: persons who have experience in production, labor, work or combat; persons who have job seniority or have recorded certain achievements; persons who are the children of persons killed in war; ethnic minority general school students and ethnic Vietnamese who have lived in the mountains for many years.

The student recruiting procedures, standards and organization are defined by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools each year and are also in the process of being gradually improved.

4. The amount of time spent in training at vocational middle schools is usually from 2 to 3 years for general middle school graduates and an additional 6 months to 1 year (that is, 3 to 4 years) for basic general school graduates; the purpose of this difference in training time is primarily to provide supplementary education and improve the students' qualifications in a

number of subjects, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and literature, in order to provide the skills needed for the study of the various specialized subjects.

The study plan of a particular class of students is defined in documents of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools and the ministries and sectors that directly manage the schools. In these documents, the ministries set the training objectives of each field of study, the length of study of each class of students, the subjects to be studied and the volume of material studied under each subject, the ratio among the various types of subjects, the amount of time spent in practical application and the subjects dealt with in semester and graduation examinations.

Subjects are divided into four types:

--General subjects: Marxism-Leninism, military training and physical education-sports

--The basic sciences and academic subjects

--Basic specialized and professional subjects

--Specialized and professional subjects dealing with specialized sectors.

Because of their special characteristics, the subjects taught within the normal school sectors and the sectors that train talented students (literature-art, physical education-sports) are divided differently (as will be presented later in this article).

6. The requirements of students entering vocational middle schools are: in addition to having a clear political background and possessing good personal virtues, they must meet the academic qualifications mentioned above, possess the health needed to complete their training and work for many years upon graduation and not have any of the illnesses or disabilities defined for each occupation in the joint circulars of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools and the Ministry of Public Health.

7. Practically all of the students who attend vocational middle schools live in dormitories and eat at collective dining halls organized by the schools. Depending upon their category, students are eligible for scholarships or free room and board. Improvements to the scholarship policy are now being studied in order to provide encouragement to those students who record many achievements in their studies.

8. The students of vocational middle schools study a specialized field, work and engage in practical application in a specific occupation and produce material wealth. The emulation movement to teach well, learn well and provide good support is developing within the vocational middle schools. The number of schools recognized as progressive schools is increasing each year in every sector. Some schools have been awarded the rotating banners of the Council of Ministers, the sector or the locality. Many schools have been awarded various classes of the Labor Order and certificates of commendation. Hundreds of

teams of teachers and work teams have been recognized as socialist labor teams (some for more than 10 years). Very many student teams have been recognized as socialist student collectives and received banners from the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

9. The location of the vocational middle schools have now been virtually stabilized following many years of evacuation to avoid the war of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists. As a result, in the north, the majority of material bases (buildings, classrooms) have been strengthened and constructed well. During the past several years, with the exception of a small number of schools, investments have been made in building permanent facilities of brick and tile (primarily grade 4 buildings). The majority of the schools in the north are still temporary buildings (thatch, bamboo and leaves). Management agencies have made many efforts to invest in the construction of permanent buildings but the results achieved have been limited, especially in recent years, due to the circumstances surrounding materials and capital for construction. In the south, some schools were established by taking over the management of facilities left behind after the war and some are new facilities that we have been able to construct due to the more favorable conditions that exist in the south, consequently, the schools there are in better condition than in the north but they still fail to meet requirements.

The majority of the technical equipment supporting instruction and study is old and suffered considerable damage during the war time evacuation and some equipment, because it was self-manufactured, does not meet qualitative requirements, despite many efforts by those agencies that have schools (which are limited with regard to the importation of equipment).

10. The corps of instructors, which numbers about 12,000 persons, has undergone many upheavals due to transfers resulting from production and national defense requirements, consequently, the quality of this corps is not stable. At times, the percentage of teachers who have a college diploma has been as low as only 30 percent, but this percentage is gradually increasing. At many schools, the number of teachers who teach only theory constitutes 90 percent of the total teaching staff. However, the number of teachers who have 15 years seniority or more is gradually declining due to natural attrition and transfers to other fields of work (management, production). The number of teachers who have less than 10 years seniority is increasing quickly. Within the sector, there is not one leading teacher in his field, even though there are many experienced teachers and some who are skilled in teaching a specific subject.

The Vocational Middle Schools Managed by the Central Sectors and Agencies (the Central Schools)

The characteristics of the schools of this type are:

1. In the past, there was a tendency for these schools to be schools of specialized sectors that primarily provided training to meet the needs of the sector itself in a self-contained type of operation; recently, cadres have been provided by these schools to other sectors in need of them.

2. Since the reunification of the country, schools have been in the nature of regional schools (due to geography, due to the needs of the newly liberated areas and so forth) with the exception of a number of sectors in which schools are national in nature because the need of the country for their graduates is very small or because training requires that certain conditions be established.

3. The sectors and agencies on the central level that directly manage schools give much attention to their schools, consequently, school sites are somewhat stable and greater investments are made in their material-technical bases and teaching staffs compared to those schools that are managed by localities.

1. The schools of the industrial technical bloc.

a) General features.

1. Included in this bloc are the industrial technical schools (heavy industry, light industry, the food industry), the technical projects schools (building, communications-transportation, water conservancy), the schools in basic investigations (geological, surveying-mapping and so forth) and a number of schools whose training is based on knowledge of mathematics, physics and chemistry.

2. The total number of these schools now stands at 47, 43 of which are directly managed by the central level (26 in the north) and 4 of which are directly managed by the local level (province, municipality)(2 of which are in the north).

3. The general task of the sectors within the industrial technical school bloc is to train technical cadres whose place in production and work is between technical cadres who have a college education (or the equivalent thereof) and the basic level cadres and manual workers, thus fulfilling the task of serving as a link (a bridge) between these two types of cadres.

The most common job of the middle school technical cadres is to serve as technicians in functional technical offices, plants and production units or serve as shift supervisors or in similar functions at production installations. In addition, they can also be assigned the following jobs:

--Assisting the cadres who have a college, post-graduate or similar education at research agencies and institutes and experimental laboratories.

--Directly participating in production as a manual worker in cases that require highly developed, complicated technical skills.

--Taking the place of cadres who have a college level education and performing jobs of theirs on a less complicated, lower level in cases in which there is a shortage of college level cadres and the persons taking their place are highly experienced. In these jobs, middle school technical cadres hold a position that is relatively independent of college level cadres.

4. Graduates are required to possess the following academic and specialized knowledge:

--They must have basic knowledge of mathematics, physics and chemistry or biology and literature as required under the general middle school program; their knowledge of these subjects must be sufficient enough for them to study and continue to learn about their special field.

--They must have basic knowledge of specialized subjects (basic and specialized sector) and have a sufficient command of theory to enable them to understand the basics underlying technical measures and be able to resolve the common problems that arise in the use of technology; at the same time, they must be proficient in the basic trades of the sector and skilled in providing the guidance required of a middle school technical cadre (their probationary period must be completed no later than as set forth in training targets).

--They must have a minimum knowledge of enterprise organization and economic management and the policy and guidelines concerning the technical development of the sector in order to maintain and improve the quality of work.

5. At present, these students are primarily being recruited among general middle school graduates; a very small number of schools is recruiting students among cadres and manual workers within the sector who graduated from basic general schools and have received supplementary academic education at schools in middle school preparatory classes. These students only take an academic examination at the end of their class and are accepted directly from there for training in specialized subjects under the regular curriculum.

b) The fields of study and the schools.

At present, the network of schools and fields of study within the industrial technical bloc are being reorganized along the lines of reducing the number of students (merging and dissolving schools) and providing broad-based training. Therefore, the information provided below is, in some respects, for reference purposes only.

1. The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools:

+ The Thu Duc Industrial Middle School.

--Address: Number 3 Hoang Dieu Street, Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City.

--Fields of study: manufacturing machinery and power sources.

+ The Middle School Department of the Thai Nguyen Industrial College (formerly the Thai Nguyen Mountain Industrial Middle School).

--Address: Thai Nguyen City.

--Fields of study: timber processing, food industry technology, power sources, industrial enterprise economic management and manufacturing machinery.

2. The Ministry of Engineering and Metals:

+ Engineering Middle School Number 1.

--Address: Thanh Van Village, Tam Dao District, Vinh Phu Province.

--Fields of study: machine manufacture, punch and forge presses, machine enterprise economic organization and planning, machine enterprise cost accounting and industrial statistics.

-- The Engineering and Metals Middle School.

--Address: Tich Luong Village, Dong Hy District, Bac Thai Province.

--Fields of study: ferrous and non-ferrous metal refining, metal casting, steel rolling and metal refining machinery.

+ The Middle School Branch of the Cao Thang Technical School.

--Address: Number 65 Huynh Thuc Khang Street, the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

--Fields of study: machine manufacturing, machine enterprise economic organization and planning and machine enterprise cost accounting.

[Oct 83, pp 28-30]

[Text] 3. The Ministry of Power:

+ Electrical Power Technical Middle School Number 1:

--Address: Tan Minh Village, Soc Son District, Hanoi.

--Fields of study: thermoelectric power, power generation and distribution and enterprise electrification.

+ Electrical Power Technical Middle School Number 2:

--Address: Thanh Loc Village, Hoc Mon District, Ho Chi Minh City.

--Fields of study: power generation-distribution, thermoelectric power and power enterprise cost accounting.

+ The Capital Construction Middle School:

--Address: Trung Thanh Village, Pho Yen District, Bac Thai Province.

--Fields of study: industrial construction and prefabricated construction.

4. The Ministry of Mines and Coal:

+ The Mine Technology Middle School:

—Address: the town of Mao Khe, Dong Trieu District, Quang Ninh Province.

—Fields of study: mine electric and mechanical subjects, mine surveying, strip mine operation, underground mine operation, mine construction, ore sorting electro-mechanics and mine machinery manufacture.

5. The Ministry of Light Industry:

+ The Light Industry Technical Middle School:

—Address: Dinh Tien Hoang Street, Nam Dinh City, Ha Nam Ninh Province (former address: the Xecuture Textile Technical Middle School).

—Fields of study: (which include fields of study of the Electrical-Mechanical Technical Middle School of the Ministry of Light Industry and the textile technical middle schools that have been merged): light industrial machines and tools, enterprise electrification, steam boilers, spinning and weaving technology, knitting technology and textile chemicals and materials (dyes).

+ The Light Industry Professional Technical Middle School:

—Address: New Hamlet, Phuoc Long Village, Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City.

—Fields of study: manufacturing machines, silk technology, textile technology, dyes, industrial enterprise cost accounting, industrial enterprise economic organization and planning and industrial enterprise labor organization and wages.

6. The Ministry of Food Industry:

+ The Food Products Technical Middle School:

—Address: Viet Tri City, Vinh Phu Province.

—Fields of study: alcohol distilling techniques, yeast production techniques and tea processing techniques.

7. The Chemical General Department:

+ Chemical Middle School Number 1:

—Address: Tien Kien Village, Song Thao District, Vinh Phu Province.

—Fields of study: the technology of inorganic fertilizer production, chemical production electrical and mechanical requirements and the techniques of chemical analysis of organic compounds.

8. The Geological Projects General Department:

+ Geological Projects Technical Middle School Number 1:

--Address: Dai Thinh Village, Me Linh District, Hanoi.

--Fields of study: geological exploration, geophysical exploration, geohydrology and related projects and geological measurements and mapping.

+ Geological Projects Middle School Number 2;

--Address: Tuy Hoa City, Phu Khanh Province.

--Fields of study: mineral exploration geology, geophysics, geohydrology and related projects, measurements, geological projects enterprise cost accounting and geological projects enterprise economic organization and planning.

9. The Ministry of Building:

+ Construction Middle School Number 1:

--Address: Thanh Xuan Village, Ha Dong City, Ha Son Binh Province.

--Fields of study: construction, design, construction enterprise economic organization and planning, construction enterprise cost accounting and the construction enterprise supply economy.

+ Construction Middle School Number 2:

--Address: Nam Phong Village, Nam Dinh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province.

--Fields of study: architectural design.

+ Construction Middle School Number 3:

--Address: Quang Hung Village, Quang Xuong District, Thanh Hoa Province.

--Fields of study: architecture and industrial and civilian construction.

+ Construction Middle School Number 4:

--Address: the town of Xuan Hoa, Me Linh District, Hanoi.

--Fields of study: building materials.

+ Construction Middle School Number 5:

--Address: Hoi An City, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province.

--Fields of study: architecture, industrial and civilian construction and construction enterprise cost accounting.

+ Construction Middle School Number 6:

—Address: Tuy Hoa City, Phu Khanh Province.

--Fields of study: architecture, industrial and civilian construction, construction enterprise economic organization and planning, the construction enterprise supply economy and construction enterprise organization of labor and wages.

+ Construction Middle School Number 7:

—Address: 20/7 Hoang Dieu Street, Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City.

—Fields of study: the same as Construction Middle School Number 6.

+ Construction Middle School Number 8:

—Address: the 3rd Subward, Vinh Long City, Cuu Long Province.

—Fields of study: the same as Construction Middle School Number 6.

10. The Ministry of Communications and Transportation:

+ Vinh Phu Highway Communications-Transportation Middle School Number 1:

--Fields of study: roads and highway bridges, communications-transportation equipment.

+ Vinh Phu Railroad Communications-Transportation Middle School Number 2:

—Address: Van Hoi Village, Tam Dao District, Vinh Phu Province.

—Fields of study: projects, transportation, communications-transportation accounting and locomotives and railroad cars.

+ Thanh Ha Water Route Communications-Transportation Middle School Number 3:

—Address: Tien Tien Village, Thanh Ha District, Hai Hung Province.

—Fields of study: water route projects, water route communications equipment and water route transportation.

+ Thai Nguyen Mountain Communications-Transportation Middle School Number 4:

—Address: Dong Hy District, Thai Nguyen City.

—Fields of study: highway projects and transportation.

+ Phu Tai Communications-Transportation Middle School Number 5:

—Address: Phuoc Long Village, Phuoc Van District, Nghia Binh Province.

--Fields of study: highway projects, communications-transportation equipment and communications accounting.

+ Communications-Transportation Middle School Number 6:

--Address: 569 Hung Vuong Street, the 6th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

--Fields of study: projects, equipment and transportation.

11. The Ministry of Water Conservancy:

+ Phu Ly Central Water Conservancy Middle School Number 1:

--Address: Liem Trung Village, Thanh Liem District, Ha Nam Ninh Province.

--Fields of study: general water conservancy.

+ Hoi An Central Water Conservancy Middle School Number 2:

--Address: Hoi An City, Quang Nam-De Nang Province.

--Fields of study: water conservancy and farmland water conservancy project design and construction.

+ My Tho Central Water Conservancy Middle School Number 3:

--Address: My Tho City, Tien Giang Province.

--Fields of study: water conservancy and farmland water conservancy project design and construction.

+ Central Water Conservancy Middle School Number 4 (the Central Highlands):

--Address: Buon Me Thuot City, Dac Lac Province.

--Fields of study: water conservancy and farmland water conservancy project design and construction.

12. The State Survey and Mapping Department:

+ Survey and Mapping Middle School Number 1:

--Address: Quang Minh Village, Soc Son District, Hanoi.

--Fields of study: map drawing, project surveying, terrain surveying and macro-surveying.

+ Survey and Mapping Middle School Number 2:

--Address: Tam Phuoc Village, Long Thanh District, Dong Nai Province.

--Fields of study: same as above.

13. The Meteorology-Hydrology General Department:

+ Meteorology-Hydrology Cadre School Number 1:

—Address: Son Tay City in the outskirts of Hanoi.

—Fields of study: meteorological and hydrological observation and measurements.

+ Meteorology-Hydrology Cadre School Number 2:

—Address: 236B Nguyen Van Troi Street, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City.

—Fields of study: meteorological and hydrological observation and measurements.

14. The Ministry of Agriculture:

+ The Que Vo Agricultural Machinery Middle School:

—Address: Chau Son Village, Que Vo District, Ha Bac Province.

—Fields of study: the operation of tractors and agricultural machines and the repair of tractors and agricultural machines.

+ The Dong Giao Agricultural Construction Middle School:

—Address: the town of Tam Diep, Tam Diep District, Ha Nam Ninh Province.

—Fields of study: agricultural construction.

15. The Ministry of Forestry:

+ The Cuc Phuong Forest Industry Middle School:

—Address: Cuc Phuong Village, Hoang Long District, Ha Nam Ninh Province.

—Fields of study: general forestry, forestry roads and bridges.

16. The Cropland Management General Department:

+ Ha Trung Cropland Management and Survey-Mapping Middle School Number 1:

—Address: Ha Duong Village, Ha Trung District, Thanh Hoa Province.

—Fields of study: cropland management and agricultural surveying and mapping.

+ Cropland Management and Survey-Mapping Middle School Number 2:

—Address: Ho Nai (no specific address yet established), Ho Chi Minh City.

—Fields of study: same as Ha Trung Middle School Number 1.

17. The Ministry of Public Health:

+ The Hai Duong Pharmaceutical Technical Middle School:

—Address: Thanh Binh Village, Hai Duong City.

—Fields of study: training druggists (preparing, storing and administering drugs) for the mountains and training pharmaceutical technicians.

APPENDIX: The Distribution of Schools by Training Bloc, Region of the Country and Management Level

Bloc	Central Management			Local Management			The Entire Country		
	Total	South	North	Total	South	North	Total	South	North
Industry and Projects	43	26	17	4	2	2	47	28	19
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	13	6	7	31	22	9	44	28	16
Economic	39	21	18	20	16	4	59	37	22
Teacher Training	7	2	5	60	27	33	67	29	38
Health Care	24	11	13	40	20	20	64	31	33
Culture-Art	21	12	9	8	5	3	29	17	12
Other	5	3	2	-	-	-	5	3	2
Total	152	81	71	163	92	71	315	173	142

The North: the provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward; the South: the provinces from Quang Nam-Da Nang southward.

[Nov 83, pp 20-24, 32-33]

[Text] The Schools Within the Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing Technical Bloc

A. General Features.

1. Within this bloc are the primary technical schools of the Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry and Marine Products and several other sectors whose training is based on knowledge of mathematics, chemistry and biology.

2. The total number of schools is 44 (13 of which are directly managed by the ministries and sectors on the central level), 28 of which are in the north, from Binh Tri Thien Province northward (6 of which are directly managed by the ministries and sectors on the central level).

3. The general task of these schools is to train technical cadres whose position in production and work is in between cadres who have a college and post-graduate or similar education and manual workers or agricultural cooperative members. They have the primary task of organizing and directly guiding workers or agricultural cooperative members in implementing regulations and standards and resolving the common technical problems that

arise in production. The primary and most common positions for which they train cadres are technicians at stations, farms and production units or production unit chiefs (who might or might not be part of the unit command).

In their job of assisting technical cadres who have a college education or higher, they have the task of performing the jobs assigned to them in scientific research or experimentation (conducting or observing experiments).

In cases in which there are no cadres who have a college education or higher or a shortage of these cadres, middle level agricultural, forestry and fishing technical cadres can, if permitted under work and production regulations, undertake a portion of the work of college level cadres, performing it on a less complicated level and under lower requirements; when doing so, their position is that of a technical cadre at medium and small-scale production units (farms, cooperatives and stations).

B. The schools that are directly managed by the ministries, general departments and sectors on the central level (commonly called the central schools).

Some characteristics of this group of schools:

- + Students are recruited primarily among general middle school graduates who meet the academic, political and health standards established for the entire vocational middle school sector. Health standards are somewhat higher than those for some of the schools in the industrial technical bloc because agricultural, forestry and fishing middle school cadres spend the majority of their time working outdoors. In some sectors, such as fishing, cadres are required to know how to swim and be able to endure high winds and waves.
- + Graduates are assigned jobs in agricultural and forestry production units, at agricultural, forestry and fishing farms and stations and on fishing fleets. A few graduates (primarily those who have worked for many years and have experience in production and in guiding production) are assigned jobs in agencies that provide production guidance, such as technical offices and agricultural committees (districts and provinces) or agencies that guide scientific research (institutes) and laboratories.
- + Each class of students generally spends 3 years in training, 40 to 60 percent of which is devoted to practical application and practical training.

1. The Ministry of Agriculture.

--The Lo River Crop Production School.

Address: Kim Phu Village, Yen Son District, Ha Tuyen Province.

Fields of study: industrial crops and crop protection.

--The Boi River Livestock Production School.

Address: Kim Boi District, Ha Son Binh Province.

Fields of study: general livestock production and veterinary care.

--The Bao Loc Agricultural School.

Address: the town of Bao Loc, Lam Dong Province.

Fields of study: crop production, crop protection and livestock production-veterinary care.

--The Long Dinh Agricultural School.

Address: kilometer number 74, National Highway 4, Tien Giang Province.

Fields of study: crop production, livestock production-veterinary care and marine products.

--The Central Highlands Agricultural School.

Address: Route 21B, Buon Me Thuot City, Dac Lac Province.

Fields of study: crop production and livestock production-veterinary care.

2. The Ministry of Forestry.

--Quang Ninh Central Forestry School Number 1.

Address: Minh Thao Village, Yen Lap District, Quang Ninh Province.

Fields of study: general forestry, state forestry enterprise economic organization and planning and state forestry enterprise cost accounting.

--Tay Bac Central Forestry School Number 2.

Address: Muong La District, Son La Province.

Fields of study: general forestry.

--Nghia Binh Central Forestry School Number 3.

Address: Phuoc Long Village, Phuoc Van District, Nghia Binh Province.

Fields of study: general forestry, state-operated forestry enterprise economic organization and state-operated forestry enterprise cost accounting.

--Trang Bom Central Forestry School Number 4.

Address: Trang Bom Village, Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province.

Fields of study: general forestry.

--Central Highland Central Forestry School Number 5.

Address: Pleiku City, Gia Lai-Kontum Province.

Fields of study: general forestry.

3. The Ministry of Marine Products.

--Central Marine Products School Number 1.

Address: An Huong Village, An Hai District, Haiphong.

Fields of study: marine products cultivation, processing and harvesting.

--Central Marine Products School Number 4.

Address: Dinh Bang Village, Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province.

Fields of study: fresh water pisciculture, fresh water fishing and accounting.

--Marine Products School Number 2.

Address: Hoi An City, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province.

Fields of study: marine product harvesting and processing.

The Schools of the Economic Bloc

A. General Features.

1. This bloc consists of schools divided into groups (temporary) on the basis of specialized fields of study:

--Distribution-circulation: 14 schools (7 in the south);

--Circulation-credit: 8 schools (4 in the south);

--General economics: 9 schools (6 in the south);

--The economics profession: 8 schools (1 in the south).

At present, in addition to the 39 schools mentioned above, which are managed by the ministries, general departments and sectors on the central level, there are 20 other schools that are managed by local people's committees (5 in the south) and a number of economic departments at schools within the industrial technical bloc and the agricultural, forestry and fishing technical bloc (11 departments, 6 in the south).

2. The general task of the schools within the economic bloc is to train economic specialists who have a middle school education to work in the sector for which they were trained at a basic unit that practices cost accounting. These cadres must be skilled in collecting and organizing initial data and integrating this data in books and charts in order to lay the basis for

management work; at the same time, they must be able, on the basis of principles and established regulations, to make initial distinctions among the data mentioned above and propose a number of specific measures that lay the basis for general research. As a result, the primary and most common position filled by graduates of the economic middle schools is at production, business, administrative and work units that practice independent cost accounting (or total cost accounting). Within these units, they are in charge of a specific portion of the professional work performed and organize the professional network within the scope of their responsibility. When there is much, complicated economic work to perform and there is a shortage of college level cadres or veteran, experienced cadres, middle school economic cadres can, depending upon the division of management responsibilities and the size of each unit and upon the situation of each sector, take charge of specialized professional work in place of college level cadres and take charge of organizing and providing professional guidance to elementary level cadres. (The elementary level primarily involves making specific, simple and practical professional calculations, keeping statistics on initial data pertaining to the profession and developing simple charts based on initial data).

Economic middle school cadres who have seniority on their job and are experienced can be assigned to professional agencies on the upper level (the province, municipality or district) that belong to the economic profession vertical sector or the professional components of production and business management agencies. In these positions, they perform specialized professional work for and observe the performance of this work by some production and business units (responsibility for this work is assigned by production and business sector) or observe the performance of some professional work by production and business units (responsibility assigned on the basis of the professional specialized work being performed). They are the persons who assist those cadres who provide professional guidance and perform professional research at vertical sector and horizontal sector agencies on the central and local (province, district) levels; these cadres must have a college education or higher or be veteran professional cadres who are experienced in their work.

3. The persons among whom students are recruited are basically the same persons that are recruited by the schools of the industrial bloc; recently, the percentage of recruited students who are cadres and manual workers experienced in production has increased somewhat.

B. The schools that are directly managed by the ministries, general departments and sectors on the central level (also called the central economic middle schools). Here the schools have been temporarily divided into groups based on their specialized profession and the administrative division of responsibilities.

I. The distribution-circulation group: this group consists of the schools of four ministries: home trade, foreign trade, supply (temporarily placed in this group) and food.

The graduates of the schools of this group are actually not purely economic cadres, rather, they are largely economic-technical cadres. On the basis of

the necessary specialized, technical knowledge of a sector or trade and by means of their own professional technical measures, they organize the implementation and personally implement plans on the circulation and distribution of goods in accordance with stipulated principles, procedures, regulations and policies. Their position is usually one of relative independence of cadres who have a college level education when performing their specialized profession.

1. The Ministry of Home Trade.

--The Thanh Hoa Commerce Economic School.

Address: Quang Ninh Village, Quang Xuong District, Thanh Hoa Province.

Fields of study: the profession of commerce economic management; this school trains cadres for the provinces of former Zone 4: Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien.

--The Hai Hung Commerce Technical School.

Address: Thanh Ha District, Hai Hung Province.

Fields of study: the professional and technical requirements of the agricultural product and food product businesses, the professional and technical requirements of the industrial products business, commerce accounting and commerce labor and wages. Graduates of the agricultural or industrial product business sectors must be able to organize, guide and personally perform the professional and technical work involved in procuring, selling, storing and transporting products in accordance with regulations and procedures within a cost accounting unit. The independence with which they perform their professional and technical work is only the same as that of elementary level cadres or personnel.

--The Ba Vi Marketing Cooperative Accounting School.

Address: Cam Thuong Village, Ba Vi District in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Fields of study: marketing cooperative commercial accounting. Graduates are assigned accounting jobs at district marketing cooperatives (that practice cost accounting).

--The Thai Nguyen Mountain Commerce School.

Address: Quyet Thang Village, Dong Hy District, Bac Thai Province.

Fields of study: commerce accounting, professional and technical requirements of the agricultural-forestry product or food product business and professional and technical requirements of the industrial products business.

The special characteristic of this school is that it recruits its students within the mountain provinces and districts for assignment and distribution to these provinces and districts.

At this school, there is a middle school preparatory department that prepares basic general school graduates by providing them with remedial academic training before they begin the official curriculum (after taking an academic examination).

--The Da Nang Commerce School.

Address: Tho Quang Subward, the Son Tra Peninsula, the 3rd Precinct, the municipality of Da Nang.

Fields of study: the professional and technical requirements of the agricultural product-food product business, the professional and technical requirements of the industrial products business, commerce planning, commerce accounting and commerce labor and wages.

This is a regional school that primarily trains cadres for the provinces from Binh Tri Thien southward to Thuan Hai and the provinces of the Central Highlands.

--The Thu Duc Commerce School.

Address: Thu Duc District in the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: the professional and technical requirements of the commerce business, commerce accounting, the organization and technology of public food and beverage services and public food and beverage service accounting.

This school, which was formerly located in Vung Tau, Dong Nai, and was recently merged with Public Food and Beverage Middle School Number 2, trains cadres for the eastern Nam Bo region.

--The Can Tho Commerce School.

Address: adjacent to the Tra Noc Airport, Can Tho City.

Fields of study: the professional and technical requirements of the commerce business and commerce accounting. This school trains cadres for the western Nam Bo region.

Note: Public Food-Beverage and Service Technical School Number 1 (Lai Cach Village, Cam Linh District, Hai Hung Province) has temporarily stopped accepting students into its middle school department and is only accepting students in its manual worker elementary and advanced training department.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Trade.

--Foreign Trade Cadre School Number 1.

Address: Kieu Ky Village, Gia Lam District, Hanoi.

Fields of study: the export-import profession, product testing, export-import accounting and customs procedures.

--Foreign Trade Cadre School Number 2.

Address: 287 Vo Di Nguy Street, Phu Nhuan, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: the export-import profession, product testing, export-import accounting, customs procedures, shipping and receiving and the transportation of exports and imports.

3. The Ministry of Supply.

--Ha Bac Supply Cadre School Number 1.

Address: Bich Son Village, Viet Yen District, Ha Bac Province.

Fields of study: metal building materials, equipment, spare parts and chemicals, electrical materials and petroleum products.

--Supply Cadre School Number 2.

Address: 81 Tran Binh Trong Street, the 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: industrial supply organization and planning, supply warehouse organization and management (petroleum products, metals-chemicals, and electrical machinery, equipment and spare parts).

4. The Ministry of Food

--Ha Bac Grain Professional Cadre School Number 1.

Address: Dai Dong Hamlet, Dinh Tri Village, Lang Giang District, Ha Bac Province.

Fields of study: grain commerce planning and statistics, grain economy management, labor and wages, accounting and finances and grain storage and testing.

--Da Nang Grain Professional Cadre School Number 2.

Address: Phuoc My Subward, the 3rd Precinct, Da Nang.

Fields of study: grain storage and testing, grain commerce accounting, planning and statistics, labor and wages and grain commerce economic management.

--Vinh Long Grain Professional Cadre School Number 3.

Address: 53 Nguyen Hue Street, the 2nd Subward, Vinh Long City.

Fields of study: commerce accounting, grain storage and testing, planning and statistics, labor and grain commerce economic management.

II. The circulation-credit group: this group consists of the schools of the Ministry of Finance and the Vietnam State Bank, all of which are regional schools.

a) The Ministry of Finance:

--Hai Hung Finance and Accounting Middle School Number 1.

Address: Trung Trac Village, My Van District, Hai Hung Province.

Fields of study: industrial accounting and enterprise finances, state-operated revenues and collective and private revenues.

Students are recruited in the provinces of the Red River Delta and Zone 4 from Binh Tri Thien Province northward.

--Ha Bac Finance and Accounting Middle School Number 2.

Address: the Yen Dung District Town, Ha Bac Province.

Fields of study: capital construction finances and accounting, banking, the management of budget estimates of administrative and work units and the budget.

Students are recruited in the provinces of the midlands and mountains of Bac Bo.

--Nghia Binh Finance and Accounting Middle School Number 3.

Address: Nghia Trung Village, Tu Nghia District, Nghia Binh Province.

Fields of study: finances, industrial accounting, agricultural finances and accounting, administrative finances and accounting, capital construction finances and accounting, banking, taxes and the allocation of capital, loans and payment settlement in capital construction (the Construction Bank). Students are recruited in Zone 5, Zone 6 and the Central Highlands.

--Ho Chi Minh City Finance and Accounting Middle School Number 4.

Address: Number 6 Dinh Tien Hoang Street, the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: same as the Nghia Binh Finance and Accounting School Number 3. Students are recruited in the provinces of former Nam Bo.

b) The Vietnam State Bank.

--Bac Ninh Central Bank School Number 1.

Address: Hoa Stream, Bac Ninh City, Ha Bac Province.

Fields of study: credit and savings deposits accounting. Students are recruited in the provinces of the Red River Delta and former Zone 4.

--Ba Vi Central Bank School Number 4.

Address: Hai Stream, Ba Vi District in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Fields of study: credit and savings deposits accounting. Students are recruited in the midland and mountain provinces of Bac Bo.

--Tuy Hoa Central Bank School Number 2.

Address: Tuy Hoa City, Phu Khanh Province.

Fields of study: industrial credit, agricultural credit, commercial credit, bank accounting and savings deposits accounting.

Students are recruited in the provinces of Zone 5, Zone 6 and the Central Highlands (former).

--Ho Chi Minh City Central Bank School Number 3.

Address: 117 Nguyen Hue Street, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: same as Tuy Hoa Central Bank School Number 2.

Students are recruited in the provinces of former Nam Bo.

III. The group of general economic schools.

This group consists of schools of the following agencies: the State Planning Commission, the Central Price Commission, the Statistics General Department and the Ministry of Labor.

The characteristic of the schools of this group is that they train professional middle school cadres for agencies that lie vertically within the same sector (primarily). In addition, they also train cadres for professional offices or basic units within a number of sectors that are unable to train their own cadres (the horizontal system). All of these schools are regional schools.

a) The State Planning Commission.

--Da Nang Planning School Number 2.

Address: Hoa Khanh Village, Hoa Vang District, the municipality of Da Nang.

Fields of study: planning.

Students are recruited in the provinces of Zone 5, Zone 6 and the Central Highlands (former).

--Ho Chi Minh City Planning School Number 3.

Fields of study: planning.

Students are recruited in the provinces of former Nam Bo.

b) The Statistics General Department.

--Bac Ninh Central Statistics Cadre School Number 1.

Address: Ve An Hamlet, Tien An Ward, Bac Ninh City, Ha Bac Province.

Fields of study: industrial statistics, agricultural statistics, commercial statistics and capital construction statistics. Students are recruited in the provinces of the north (as formerly defined).

--Da Nang Central Statistics Cadre School Number 3.

Address: An Hai Dong Subward, the municipality of Da Nang.

Fields of study: industrial statistics, agricultural statistics, commercial statistics, capital construction statistics and the mechanization of computing.

Students are recruited in the provinces of Zone 5, Zone 6 and the Central Highlands (former).

--Dong Nai Central Statistics Cadre School Number 2.

Address: Ho Nai Village, Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province.

Fields of study: same as Da Nang Central Statistics Cadre School Number 3.

Students are recruited in the provinces of former Nam Bo.

c) The Ministry of Labor.

--Kim Thi Labor and Wage School Number 1.

Address: Dang Ly Village, Kim Thi District, Hai Hung Province.

Fields of study: labor and wages (general).

--Hoc Mon Labor and Wage School Number 2.

Address: Trung Chanh, Trung My Tay Village, Hoc Mon District, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: labor and wages (general).

d) The Central Price Commission.

--Central Price Cadre School Number 1.

Address: Nhu Quynh Village, My Van District, Hai Hung Province.

Fields of study: general pricing.

--Central Price Cadre School Number 2.

Address: Long Thanh District, Dong Nai Province.

Fields of study: general pricing.

IV. The group of economic schools.

This group consists of schools that train middle school cadres in the following sectors: the organizing of enterprise plans and the enterprise economy and the organizing of enterprise cost accounting in accordance with the latest decisions of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle School Education. Some schools are still training their final classes under the old breakdown of sectors: planning-labor and wages-supply-accounting-statistics.

All of these schools train cadres for installations that practice total cost accounting and all are subordinate to ministries, general departments and sectors that specialize in production.

A number of technical middle schools have economic departments that train the two types of professional economic cadres mentioned above.

a) The Ministry of Mines and Coal.

--The Ministry of Mines and Coal Economic School.

Address: Dai Anh Village, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi.

Fields of study: state-operated industrial enterprise economic organization and planning and state-operated industrial enterprise cost accounting.

b) The Chemical General Department.

--The Chemical Industry Economic Management School.

Address: Dong Quang Village, Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province.

Fields of study: same as above.

c) The Geological Projects General Department.

--The Geological Projects School.

Address: Dai Dong Village, My Van District, Hai Hung Province.

Fields of study: same as above.

d) The Ministry of Light Industry.

--The Gia Lam Ministry of Light Industry Enterprise Management School.

Address: Le Thi Village, Gia Lam District, Hanoi.

Fields of study: same as above plus enterprise management.

The Ministry of Food Industry.

--The Do Son Food Industry Profession and Management School.

Address: Do Son City, the municipality of Haiphong.

Fields of study: new production techniques, state-operated industrial enterprise economic organization and planning, state-operated industrial enterprise cost accounting and industrial labor organization and wages.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy.

--Phuc Yen Water Conservancy School Number 1.

Address: Phuc Yen City, Hanoi.

Fields of study: enterprise economic organization and planning and enterprise cost accounting.

--Tuy Hoa Water Conservancy School Number 2.

Address: Phu Lam Subward, Tuy Hoa City, Phu Khanh Province.

Fields of study: water conservancy accounting and statistics, water conservancy planning and water conservancy labor and wages.

The Ministry of Agriculture.

--The Xuan Mai State-Operated Agricultural Enterprise Management School.

Address: Thuy Xuan Tien Village, Chuong My District, Ha Son Binh Province.

Fields of study: state-operated agricultural enterprise economic organization and planning and state-operated agricultural enterprise cost accounting.

The economic departments of the technical schools encompass the following fields of study: enterprise economic organization and planning and enterprise cost accounting.

The Ministry of Engineering and Metals.

--Vinh Phu Engineering School Number 1, two fields of study mentioned above.

The Ministry of Power.

--Electric Power Technical School Number 1.

Address: Soc Son, Hanoi.

Two fields of study mentioned above.

The Ministry of Building.

--Construction School Number 1.

Address: Ha Son Binh Province.

Two fields of study mentioned above.

Organizing supply operations [as published].

--Hoi An Construction School Number 5 (only enterprise cost accounting).

--Tuy Hoa Construction School Number 6: enterprise economic organization and planning.

--Thu Duc Construction School Number 7: labor and wage organization and management and the organizing of building material supply operations.

--Vinh Long Construction School Number 8: fields of study: same as the Tuy Hoa and Thu Duc Schools.

The Ministry of Communications and Transportation.

--The Vinh Phu Railroad Communications School: two fields of study mentioned above.

The Ministry of Forestry.

--Quang Ninh Central Forestry School Number 1: two fields of study mentioned above.

--Phu Bai Central Forestry School Number 3: two fields of study mentioned above.

The Ministry of Marine Products.

--Tien Son Marine Products School Number 4: two fields of study mentioned above.

The Ministry of Light Industry.

--The Thu Duc Light Industry Technical and Professional School: two fields of study mentioned above.

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FUNCTIONS AND LOCATIONS OF VOCATIONAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese Dec 83, Jan 84

[Article by Ho Quoc An: "Some Features of Our Vocational Middle Schools at This Time"]

[December 1983, pp 26-29]

[Text] The Schools of the Health Care Bloc

Within this bloc are the schools of the Ministry of Public Health and the Physical Culture and Sports General Department, which are divided as follows:

Public health: 61 schools and classes, 21 of which are directly managed by the Ministry of Public Health (6 of which are in the North) and 40 of which are managed by provincial and municipal people's committees (18 of which are in the North).

Physical culture and sports: 3 central schools (1 in the North), no local schools.

The public health schools

The public health schools train clinical support cadres (public health cadres and midwives) and non-clinical technical technicians (laboratory, anesthesiology and so forth) to work under the guidance of college trained physicians (doctors) or physicians that have a middle school education (doctor's assistants) at the hospitals and other public health facilities. At agencies and production units of the infrastructure (the basic level), public health cadres who have a middle school education and are engaged in clinical support work can diagnose a number of common diseases and childbirth complications and provide initial emergency care before sending the patient to the next higher level of medical care.

The public health schools (and classes) directly managed by the Ministry of Public Health (the central schools and classes):

- 1) Hai Hung Public Health Technical School Number 1

Address: Thanh Binh Village, Hai Duong City, Hai Hung Province.

Fields of study: laboratory technicians, anesthesiologists, dental plate technicians, etc.

2) Da Nang Public Health School Number 2

Address: 55 Hung Vuong Street, Da Nang, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province.

Fields of study: middle school public health: middle school midwives, laboratory technicians, electro-optics, anesthesiology, physical therapy, dental plate technicians, druggists and so forth.

3) Ho Chi Minh Public Health Technical School Number 3

Address: 201 Nguyen Chi Thanh Street, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: same as school number 2.

4) The Vietnam-Germany Hospital Technicians Class

Address: the Vietnam-Germany Hospital, Hanoi.

Fields of study: electro-optics, anesthesiology, physical therapy, dental plate technology and so forth.

5) The Bach Mai Hospital Technicians Class

Address: the Bach Mai Hospital, Nam Bo Street, Hai Ba Ward, Hanoi.

Fields of study: middle school nurses, middle school midwives and ear, nose and throat laboratory technicians.

6) The Hanoi Institute of Malaria and Parasitology Technicians Class

Address: the Institute of Malaria and Parasitology, Thanh Xuan Village, Tu Liem District in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Fields of study: malaria and parasitology technicians.

7) The Qui Nhon Institute of Malaria-Parasitology Technicians Class

Address: the Pasteur Institute, Qui Nhon City, Nghia Binh Province.

Fields of study: malaria and parasitology technicians.

8) The Middle School Class of the Ho Chi Minh City Institute of National Medicine

Address: 221B Hoang Van Thu Street, the 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minn City.

Fields of study: physicians in Eastern medicine.

9) The Microbiology Technicians Class of the Pasteur Institute, Ho Chi Minh City

Address: Pasteur Institute, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: microbiology technicians.

10) The Ha Son Binh Central National Medicine School (that is, Tue Tinh School Number 1)

Address: Thanh Xuan Village, Ha Dong City.

Fields of study: physicians in national medicine and national medicine technicians.

11) The Ho Chi Minh City Central National Medicine School (that is, Tue Tinh School Number 2)

Address: 221B Hoang Van Thu Street, the 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: same as above.

12) The Public Health Middle School Classes of:

- The Nam Dinh Public Health Academy
- The Hanoi College of Medicine
- The Ho Chi Minh College of Pharmacy
- The Hue Institute of Pharmacy
- The Hanoi Mothers-Newborns Institute
- The Cho Ray Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City
- The Bien Hoa Mental Hospital

13) The Public Health Technician Middle School Classes of:

- The Hanoi Institute of Epidemiological Hygiene
- The Nha Trang Pasteur Institute
- The Dac lac Institute of Malaria and Parasitology in Buon Me Thuot City

Students for the public health middle school and public health technician classes are recruited on the basis of the needs of facilities, not on a yearly basis. Students are selected from among elementary level cadres within the sector and general middle school graduates in society.

The schools managed by the Physical Culture and Sports General Department:

The physical culture and sports schools are talent schools that primarily train trainers and instructors in track and field, swimming, soccer, volleyball, basketball and table tennis for installations (agencies, enterprises and schools) and the physical culture and sports services of the provinces and municipalities. The recruiting of students is conducted in two stages: preliminary recruitment based on talent followed by an academic examination (mathematics and composition).

1. The Middle School Department of Central Physical Culture and Sports Cadre School Number 1.

Address: Dong Quang Village, Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province.

2. Central Physical Culture and Sports Middle School Number 2.

Address: the 14th Subward, 11th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

3. Central Physical Culture and Sports Middle School Number 3.

Address: Thanh Loc Dan Subward, the 2nd Precinct, the municipality of Da Nang.

The Schools of the Education Bloc

This bloc consists of the schools within two sectors: education and the protection of mothers and children. These schools have the task of training cadres for educational work and teachers for children between infancy and the end of level I middle school. Some schools also train persons to train these teachers (these schools are directly managed by the central sectors).

In accordance with the general division of management responsibilities, the schools that train teachers for the general school system are directly managed by the general school education services and are one of the three main and indispensable elements of the network of local vocational middle schools (agriculture-public health-teacher training).

The long-range guideline must be to gradually develop the teacher training schools into colleges (short-term). At present, some schools that train teachers for level II general schools have been upgraded to academies (which lie within the category of short-term colleges) due to the need to improve the quality of instruction at general schools and after they have met the necessary conditions regarding teachers and material bases.

At present, students are recruited primarily among general middle school graduates; in addition, teachers who receive their training in the basic general school system or lower (in the mountains) or the emergency training system are selected for "standardized" supplementary training.

The education sector

The middle schools directly managed by the Ministry of Education (four schools):

--Central Kindergarten Teachers School Number 1.

Address: Phu Ly City, Ha Nam Ninh Province.

Fields of study: kindergarten teachers (who can serve as teachers at elementary kindergarten teacher schools).

--Central Kindergarten Teachers School Number 2.

Address: Hoa Khanh Village, Hoa Vang District, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province.

Fields of study: same as above.

This school temporarily stopped recruiting students beginning with the 1982 school year.

--Central Kindergarten Teachers School Number 3.

Address: 182 Nguyen Chi Thanh Street, the 10th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

Field of study: same as above.

--Central Physical Culture and Sports Teachers School Number 2.

Address: 639 Nguyen Trai Street, the 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

Field of study: physical culture and sports instructors for the general schools.

The protection of mothers and children sector

--The schools with this group train child care governesses through practical training from among governesses with job seniority who have or have not received elementary level training or short-term practical training and train persons to serve as teachers at the local elementary level child care governess schools and classes in the teacher training system or serve as the heads or governesses at large child care centers. Students are selected from among general middle school graduates. There are three schools:

Central Child Care School Number 1

Address: Tay Mo Village, Hoai Duc District in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Central Child Care School Number 2

Address: Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City.

Central Child Care School Number 3

Address: Nha Trang City, Phu Khanh Province.

The Schools of the Culture and Art Bloc

This bloc consists of the schools that train artists: performers in the various disciplines, painters, sculptors, musicians and so forth who work primarily within the various art troupes.

The development of talents is the salient characteristic of this type of school. The way that their training is organized is different in the following ways.

+ Students must first be recruited on the basis of talent before taking an academic examination.

+ Some classes and sectors must recruit students whose age and cultural qualifications are less than normally required in order to develop their talents in a manner consistent with training methods.

+ The students recruited within the general school system consist of:

--General school students who directly enter the middle school program.

--Students of the elementary school system who are advanced to these schools.

+ On the basis of how well their talents develop, students of the middle school system can be divided as follows:

--Students who complete their programs of study, graduate with their class and take a job.

--Students whose talents do not develop, who fail to complete their course of study and must switch to another field of study and sometimes transfer to another school.

--Students whose talents develop well and are permitted to continue their training on the college level.

+ In addition to the formal schools whose training is closely associated with various work units and art activities, there are also middle school classes affiliated with theaters, cultural entertainment troupes and so forth that are permitted to recruit one class of students at a time as required.

The schools and classes directly managed by the Ministry of Culture

1. the Vietnam School of Dance.

Address: the Mai Dich Cultural Entertainment Center, Tu Liem District in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Fields of study: a 7 year program in dance (for level I general school graduates recruited at 11 years of age) and a 4 year program (for level II general school graduates recruited at 13 years of age).

2. Cinematography School Number 1

Address: Co Lao Village, Dong Anh District in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Fields of study: film distribution, movie projection and film interpretation.

3. The Viet Bac School of Culture and Art

Address: Dong Ban Village, Dong Hy District in the outskirts of Thai Nguyen City.

Fields of study: music, mass culture, painting and dance.

4. The Northwest School of Culture and Art

Address: Hoa Binh City, Ha Son Binh Province.

Fields of study: music, painting and dance.

5. The Central Highlands School of Culture and Art

Address: 83 Ba Trieu Street, Kontum City.

Fields of study: music, painting, mass culture and dance.

6. The Hue School of Art

Address: the Dai Nai section of Hue.

Fields of study: painting.

7. The Hue School of Music

Fields of study: all musical subjects.

8. Theatrical Art School Number 2

Address: 125 Cong Quynh Street, the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: training performers and musicians for the theater.

9. Ho Chi Minh City professional The ry School Number 2

Address: Bac Chi Village, An Phu, Thu Duc District

Fields of study: mass culture, library science, book distribution and museum science.

10. Cinematography Department Number 2

Address: 13 le Qui Dong Street, the 3rd Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: film distribution, movie projection and film interpretation.

11. The Classical Opera Training Class of the Vietnam Classical Opera Theater

Address: the Mai Dich Cultural Entertainment Center, Tu Liem District in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Fields of study: training performers and musicians for classical opera.

12. The Circus Performers Class of the Vietnam Circus

Address: The Mai Dich Cultural Entertainment Center, Tu Liem District in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Fields of study: training circus performers.

13. The Popular Opera Class of the Vietnam Popular Opera

Address: The Mai Dich Cultural Entertainment Center, Tu Liem District in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Fields of study: training performers and musicians for popular opera.

14. The Drama Class of the Vietnam Dramatic Theater

Address: the Municipal Theater, Trang Tien Subward, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi.

15. The Performers Class of the Vietnam Theater of Young Singers

Address: Thoi Nghiem Lane, Hai Ba Ward, Hanoi.

16. The Middle School Departments of:

--The Hanoi Musicians School at the Dua Market gate on Dai la Road in Dong Da Ward, Hanoi.

--The Hanoi College of ART at 42 Yet Kieu Street in Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi.

--The Ho Chi Minh City Musicians School at 112 Nguyen Du Street, the 1st precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

17. The School of Decorative Art

Address: 368 National Highway 1, Bien Hoa City, Dong Nai Province.

Fields of study: painting, sculpture.

The schools managed by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education.

--The Middle School Department of the Industrial Arts Academy.

--Address: the Dua Market gate, Dai La Road, Hanoi.

Fields of study: industrial design and the design of wood furniture and ornamental objects for the home: commercial illustration--toy design--artistic pottery--polished lacquer paintings on wood and decoration--silk cloth decoration--decorative sculpting.

The other schools

In addition to the middle schools that have been placed within the blocs mentioned above, there are five other schools whose characteristics prevent them from being included with the schools mentioned above:

1. Documents and Archives School Number 1 (managed by the Archives Department).

Address: Phuc Yen City, Me Linh District in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Fields of study: documents-archives.

2. Documents and Archives School Number 2.

Address: the 17th Ward, Go Vap District, Ho Chi Minh City.

Fields of study: same as above.

3. Vietnam Middle School of Law Number 1 (managed by the Ministry of Justice).

Address: Thuong Tin District, Ha Son Binh Province.

Task: training cadres for legal work at state agencies in the North.

4. Vietnam Middle School of Law Number 2 (Ministry of Justice).

Address: Ho Chi Minh City.

Task: training cadres for legal work at state agencies in the South.

5. The Foreign Affairs Middle School Class at the Foreign Affairs College, which does not recruit students on a yearly basis (managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Address: Cau Giay, Hanoi.

[January 1984, pp 27-29]

[Text] The Local Vocational Middle Schools

These schools have the following characteristics:

1. The local vocational middle schools are directly and comprehensively led and guided by the provincial and municipal people's committees through the various specialized services within the framework of the guidance provided by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the specialized ministries and sectors regarding training and specialized subject matter.

2. The schools support the installations, units and sectors of the locality and can, in a few specific cases arising from the needs of sectors and trades

or the special characteristics of the locality, train cadres for other localities (a number of sectors in art, agriculture and so forth) or for agencies subordinate to the central level that have their main office within the locality.

3. Students are recruited for among local residents (general school students, cadres, manual workers and civil servants at the agencies of the locality, demobilized troops, troops that have been transferred to another sector and so forth) and are evaluated for acceptance by the locality in accordance with the general regulations of the state concerning student recruiting procedures.

4. The development of the schools of this type has not been uniform among localities and sectors, rather, it has been dependent upon the needs and the situation surrounding the economic, cultural and social development of each locality and carried out against the background of the situation of the country as a whole. The teacher training and public health sectors formed and developed earlier than the agricultural sector. The economic and culture-art sectors have only recently begun to develop. These schools developed earlier in the lowland provinces and major cities of the North than in the mountain and southern provinces.

5. Practically all of the local vocational middle schools have been established on the basis of upgrading elementary level schools, consequently, they have encountered certain limitations in patterning their activities after those of the vocational middle schools.

6. In the present situation and general trend of development, the close link that has been established between vocational middle school cadre training requirements and the division of labor supporting the locality in the spirit of educational reform is resulting in the formation of a network of schools consisting of the following types:

--Teacher schools that train teachers for level I and level II schools (and will eventually become academies within the college system), which were the first local vocational middle schools to be established within the network of provincial vocational middle schools.

--Public health schools training physicians for the countryside (for places that have no medical staff or an inadequate medical staff), physicians for the disease prevention movement and, in particular, public health personnel and technicians supporting patient care. These schools provide elementary and advanced public health cadre training through two curricula, an elementary curriculum and a middle school curriculum.

--The agricultural schools (agricultural-forestry schools at some places), which began to come into being in the late 1950's, train technical cadres skilled in crop production, livestock production and veterinary care (as well as forestry and pisciculture at some places) for the collective sector (primarily) and, to some extent, for the state-operated sector within the province. In addition, there are still some schools that have an economic management curriculum for agricultural cooperatives. The training provided at the local agricultural schools primarily entails general training by broad

sector. At some places, the sector and trade structure of training has not been clearly defined (should the forestry and farmland water conservancy sectors be dealt with separately or be coordinated within the crop production sector; should fresh water pisciculture be a separate sector or part of livestock production?)

--The economic schools, which only came into being in a number of localities in the late 1960's, train professional economic cadres (planning-statistics, accounting, labor and so forth) for the installations of the state-operated and collective sectors (primarily and for the foreseeable future). The sector and trade structure of training and the specific makeup of the training program are still being researched.

--At a number of places, local culture and art schools have been established. The establishment of these schools must also be studied in greater detail and planned on the basis of cadre needs and the special characteristics of sectors and trades.

Below is a list of these schools broken down by bloc (addition to the appendix).

A. The industrial projects bloc.

The characteristics of the local vocational middle schools within this bloc are:

1. They are very small in number (four units, two of which are complete schools and two of which are classes within worker schools). Because of the limited industrial development within localities, the need for these schools is not large.
2. The scope of their training is broad. The sector and trade structure of their training is based on the specific requirements of production within the locality (for example, the electrical and mechanical course encompasses both new manufacture and repair), requirements which the schools within the same specialized sector on the central level cannot meet (because the scope of their training is too narrow).
3. As regards the quality of training, the requirements regarding aptitude, skills and practical application are quite high while only moderate requirements have been established regarding knowledge of theory, consequently, in terms of their qualifications, trainees are almost as well qualified as high level manual workers (although they remain within the middle school system).

At present, there are:

One electro-mechanical school and one construction school in Hanoi.

One electro-mechanical class in Nghia Binh Province.

One mechanical class in Dong Nai Province.

B. The agricultural-forestry-fishing bloc (31 schools).

The characteristics of the local agriculture, forestry and fishing schools are:

a) It is their task to train cadres for the collective agricultural sector. As a result, students must be recruited among cadres and members of cooperatives who have work experience and job seniority at the cooperative, have graduated from basic level general school (the minimum), are sent for training by their cooperative and return to their cooperative to work upon graduation.

b) The length of training ranges from 2 years and 6 months to 3 years, depending upon the locality (at a few places, the length of training is still 2 years), about 50 percent of which is devoted to practical application and practical training. Practical application is divided into two stages, lasting from 30 to 34 weeks, and is coordinated with supporting production at a cooperative (usually for one entire crop season and at two different times for each crop production class).

c) Under the close guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture, many local agricultural middle schools have, over a period of many years, become leading schools of the entire sector and contributed many experiences concerning the training of cadres and the building of schools, especially the implementation of the party's educational principles.

Today, there is a total of 31 schools in 28 of the more than 40 provinces and municipalities of our country (in the three provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh and Nghe Tinh, there is a move to merge the two schools of the province into one single school). The provinces that do not yet have schools are: An Giang, Bac Thai, Ben Tre, Cuu Long, Dac Lac, Dong Thap, Gia Lai-Kontum, Kien Giang, Long An, Lam Dong, Song Be and Tien Giang.

C. The economic bloc (20 schools)

The characteristics of the local vocational middle schools within the economic bloc are:

1. A number of schools established prior to 1970 belong to four groups: circulation-distribution, circulation-credit, general and professional. These were separate problems that we encountered in our history and these schools are schools that were established by the localities to serve local needs before the establishment of local economic schools. In years ahead, they will evolve into local economic schools (with many sectors in all four groups) or into professional training schools (on the elementary level) of each specialized sector of the locality. In addition, these schools can hold short-term training classes or provide on-the-job middle school training in economics for the specialized management sectors of the province.

2. Most of the provincial economic middle schools (their common name) emerged in the late 1970's. Practically all of these schools are the result of upgrading and merging the elementary level schools of planning and the

financial and accounting schools of the provinces. The tasks of these schools is to train and supply professional planning and accounting cadres (statistics and bookkeeping) and labor cadres to the agencies, production units and businesses of the province, primarily to the collective agricultural sector (production cooperatives) at this point in time. The stipulated fields of study are: state-operated enterprise economic organization and planning, the economic organization and planning of agricultural cooperatives, state-operated enterprise cost accounting and agricultural cooperative cost accounting. At present, because of local tradition, the schools primarily only provide training in one of two fields of study: economic organization and planning (if the school was upgraded from a planning school). However, in addition to the fields of study mentioned above and because of the needs that have arisen, the local economic schools have also opened a few classes in labor and wages and still conduct on-the-job middle school training classes in finance and elementary level professional training classes in planning and bookkeeping.

The provincial economic middle schools (12 in the North and 3 in the South), which are in the process of building and stabilizing their material base as well as training subject matter and organization, have also encountered many difficulties, especially in the area of management cadres and instructors.

D. The public health bloc (40 schools).

The characteristics of the local public health middle schools are:

1. Having developed earlier in the North (at the same time as or slightly before the education middle schools), the public health middle schools have modified their tasks in keeping with the situation surrounding the development of the public health network at each place: at first, emphasis was placed upon the training of doctor's assistants with a middle school education; more recently, the focus of training has been nurses and public health technicians with a middle school education. In addition to the task of training public health cadres with a middle school education, these schools also provide elementary and supplementary training to elementary level public health cadres and management cadres of the sector.
2. The local public health middle schools in the South have developed rapidly as a result of the support and assistance provided by the existing schools in the North in the spirit of brotherhood and sponsorship (sharing cadres and equipment and providing assistance in the training of teachers and management cadres). As a result, all provinces now have public health middle schools tasked with the training of doctor's assistants who have a middle school education (their primary task).
3. In addition to the local education middle schools, the public health middle schools (mainly those that have been in existence for many years) are schools that have relatively well established professional operations and are experienced in providing training.

Deserving of attention in the recent past has been the experience gained in training the corps of management cadres and teachers and the experience gained in coordinating training installations and medical treatment facilities.

E. The teachers training bloc.

The characteristics of the local education middle schools are:

1. All schools train teachers for the basic level general schools (level I and level II); however, depending upon the specific situation of each locality, there might only be a school training level I teachers or there might be schools training teachers for both levels.

2. The students of the schools that train teachers for level II general schools are general middle school graduates. The length of their training is 3 years. These are schools that do not yet possess all the conditions needed to be upgraded to academies within the college system and have temporarily been placed within the middle school sector.

The students of the schools that train level I teachers are primarily recruited among general middle school graduates in those localities in which the level of education is relatively high. At those places where there is a shortage of teachers or the level of education is still low (especially in the mountains), students are recruited primarily among basic general school graduates.

The length of study is 2 years for general middle school graduates and 3 years for basic general school graduates.

3. All provinces and municipalities have schools that train level I teachers and some places still have middle schools that train level II teachers.

The culture and art bloc

The culture and art schools within the provinces train mass cultural cadres for the locality in the following fields of study: library science, art, club activities and so forth in accordance with the division of responsibilities established by the Ministry of Culture. At present, there are eight schools and classes training cultural and art cadres (specialized) that have been officially registered as part of the vocational middle school system. Depending upon the field of study, students are recruited in individual classes, recruited on a continuous basis or recruited to meet the needs that arise during each period of time or within each field of art.

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CSO: 4209/288

ROSTER OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES IN OUR NATION OF INSTITUTE OR EQUIVALENT LEVEL.
 This roster is valid as of 30 June 1982. It does not include investigative, planning and social science
 institutes which will be listed in a subsequent issue.

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
<u>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE</u>				
Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology	1978	Van Dien, Thanh Tri, Hanoi	54831	IH: Vu Cong Hau VUX COONG HAAUJ
Grain and Food Plants Institute	1968	Tu Loc, Hoi Hung		IH: Dr. Vu Tuyen Hoang VUX TUYEEN HOANGCF
Industrial and Fruit Crops Inst.	1969	Phu Ho, Phong Chau, Vinh Phu		AIH: Nguyen Xuan Hien NGUYEENX XUAN HANN
Vegetation Protection Institute	1968	Chen, Tu Lien, Hanoi	54663	IH: Dr. Truong Minh Gian TRUWONG MINH GIANR
Pedology and Agrochemistry Institute	1968	Chen, Tu Lien, Hanoi	206	AIH: Nguyen Vy NGUYEENX VY
Animal Husbandry Institute	1968	Thuy Phuong, Tu Lien, Hanoi	52019	IH: Nguyen Van Thuong NGUYEENX VAWN THUWONG
Veterinary Medicine Institute	1968	Bach Mai, Dong Da, Hanoi	55140	IH: Dao Trong Dat DAOF TRONGJ DATJ
Agricultural Implements and Mechanization Institute	1968	Phuong Mai, Dong Da, Hanoi	55613	IH: Nguyen Dien NGUYEENX DIFFENF
Agricultural Machinery Research and Development Center	1976	55 Tran Mot Duat, Ho Chi Minh City	57024 93154	D: Nguyen Huu Tien NGUYEENX HUWUX TIEENS

IH = Institute Head

AIH = Acting Institute Head

78 Agricultural Machinery Research

and Development Center

Southern Institute of Agricultural Technology (composed of the former Eastern nam Bo Institute of Agricultural Technology and the former Branch Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology)	1977	121 Nguyen Binh Khiem, Ho Chi Minh City	91746	IH: Tran The Thong TRAANF THEES THOONG
Rubber Economics and Technology Institute (Rubber Institute)	1977	177 Hai Ba Trung Ho Chi Minh City	24695	AIH: Nguyen Huu Chat NGUYEENX HUWUX CHAATS
Agricultural Economics Institute	1976	Chau Quy, Gia Lam, Hanoi		IH: Nguyen Lam Toan NGUYEENX LAAM TOANS
<u>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY</u>				
Forestry Science & Technology Inst.	1961	Co Nhue, Tu Liem, Hanoi	05-2019	AIH: Vu Biet Linh NGUYEENX DINHF THUWCS
Forest Industry Institute	1974	Dong Ngac, Tu Liem, Hanoi	ext 48	IH: Nguyen Kinh Thao NGUYEENX KINH THAOR
<u>MINISTRY OF MARINE PRODUCTS</u>				
Marine Products Research Institute	1975	434 Le Loi, Haiphong		D: Nguyen Manh Tuong NGUYEENX MANHJ TUWOWNG
Inland Aquatic Products Research Center	1975	Dinh Bang, Tien Son, Ha Bac		
Acquatic Products Research Branch Institute #1	1976	116 Nguyen Dinh Chieu, Ho Chi Minh City	99592	D: Tran Thanh Xuan TRAANF THANH XUAN
Institute for Research in Raising Brackish Water Aquatic Products	1975	Qui Kim, Haiphong		IH: Pham The PHAMJ THEES
<u>MINISTRY OF WATER CONSERVANCY</u>				
Water Conservancy Technology Research Institute	1965	Tay Son, Dong Da, Hanoi	52086	IH: Dao Khuong DAOF KHUWOWNG
<u>MINISTRY OF BUILDING</u>				
Building Science and Technology Institute	1974	Co Nhue, Tu Liem, Hanoi	52872	IH: Nguyen Manh Kiem NGUYEENX MANHJ KIEEM
Construction Materials Institute	1975	25B Cat Linh, Dong Da, Hanoi	52521 54158 54362	IH: Nguyen Van Man NGUYEENX VAWN MAAN

Construction Economics Institute 1975 37 Le Dai Hanh, Hanoi

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

Communications Technology Institute	1960	Cau Giay, Dong Da, Hanoi	54567	IH: Pham Van Phuc PHAMJ VAWN PHUWC'S AIH: Pham Xuan Thang PHAMJ XUAN THAWNG
Transportation Economics Institute	1974	80 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	58292	IH: Trinh Xuong TRINHJ XUWOWNG
Watercraft Research and Design Inst.	1979	Cau Giay, Hanoi	58293	IH: Cao Thuy Anh CAO THUYJ ANH
Transportation Draft Power Institute	1978	28 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	42357	
<u>MINISTRY OF ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY</u>			56064	
Machine Fabrication Science and Technology Research Institute (Machine Research Institute)	1962	Mai Dich, Tu Liem, Hanoi	42312	IH: Nguyen Dang Thanh NGUYEENX DAWNG THANH
Mechanical Handicraft and Subcontracting Methods Research Institute (Crafts Institute)	1977	219 Lang Ha, Dong Da, Hanoi	55220	IH: Le Ba Ton LEES BAS TOON
Agricultural Machinery Design and Fabrication Research Institute	1969	Thanh Xuan, Hanoi		IH: Nguyen Van Hoi NGUYEENX VAWN HOI
Research, Design and Cutting Tool & Implements Fabrication Institute	1979	Kim Lu, Dai Kim, Thanh Tri, Hanoi		IH: Nguyen Ngoc Le NGUYEENX NGOCJ LEE
Rare and Precious Non-Ferrous Metallurgy Institute	1967	306 Doan Thi Diem, Dong Da Hanoi	56994	AIH: Truong Van Cau TRUONGJ VAWN CAAUX
Ferrous Metallurgy Institute	1977	Tan Thanh, Bac Thai & Thuong Tin Hanoi		AIH: Tran Van Quy TRAANF VAWN QUYS

CHEMICALS GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Industrial Chemistry Institute 1959 1 Pham Ngu Lao & Cau Dien,
Tu Liem, Hanoi

AIH: Le Van Nguyen
LEE VAWN NGUYEN

MINISTRY OF MINES AND COAL

Mining Science and Technology Institute 1979 Cong Thon, Yen Vien, Hanoi

AIH: Nguyen Huu Phong
NGUYENX HUUX PHONG

MINISTRY OF POWER

Electric Power Science and
Technology Research Institute 1979 Khuong Thuong, Dong Da, Hanoi

IH: Phan Thanh Cao
PHAN THANH CAO

Electric Power Design and Economics Institute 1981 Khuong Thuong, Dong Da, Hanoi

IH: Trinh Trong Thuc
TRINHJ TRONGJ THUWCJ

MINISTRY OF FOOD

Food Institute 1981 Thuong Dinh, Hanoi

AIH: Ho Van Chuc
HOOF VAWN CHUWCS

MINISTRY OF FOOD INDUSTRY

Food Industry Institute 1966 8 Nguyen Trai, Hanoi

AIH: Ngo Thi Mai
NGOO THIJ MAIJ

MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

Textile/Weaving Institute 1969 Nam Dinh, Ha Nam Ninh and
Minh Khai, Hanoi

IH: Pham Hoang Ninh
PHAMJ HOANGF NINH

Cloth and Cellulose Research Inst. 1970 Viet Tri, Vinh Phu

Dep IH: Do Duc Bac
DOOX DUWCS BAWCS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Telecommunications Science and
Technology Institute 1966 Bat An, Tu Liem, Hanoi

AIH: Nguyen Canh Tuan
NGUYENX CANHR TUAN

Telecommunications Economics Inst. 1980 18 Nguyen Du and Bo Ho, Hanoi

IH: Doan Tri Dung
DOANF TRIS ZUNGX

GEOLOGY GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Geology and Minerals Institute

56532

Thanh Xuan, Hanoi

AIH: Duong Xuan Hao
ZUWONG XUAN HAO

OIL AND GAS GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Oil and Gas Research Institute

1976

Hung Yen, Hai Hung

TH: Hoang Loc
HOANGF LOOCJ

METEOROLOGY AND HYDROLOGY GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Meteorology and Hydrography Research Institute

1976

Lang, Dong Da, Hanoi

TH: Nguyen Van Quy
NGUYENX VAHN QUYS

Vietnam Institutes of SCIENCE

Oceanographic Research Institute

1976

Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi
Cau da, Vinh Nguyen, Nha Trang
Phu Khanh

TH: Tran Dai Nghia
TRANF DAJ NGHIA

82

Earth Sciences Research Institute

1967

Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi

AIH: Nguyen Trong Yem
NGUYENX TRONGJ YEM

Biology Institute

1979

Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi

AIH: Nguyen Huu Thuoc
NGUYENX HUUX THUOC

Tropical Technology Research Inst.

1980

Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi

AIH: Vu Dinh Cu
VUX DINHF CUWJ

Mathematics Institute

1969

Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi

TH: Hoang Tuy
HOANGF TUYJ

Physics Institute

1969

Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi

TH: Nguyen Van Hieu
NGUYENX VAHN HIEUJ

Mechanics Institute

1979

Nui Nung, Lieu Giai, Ba Dinh
Hanoi

TH: Nguyen Van Dao
NGUYENX VAHN DAOJ

Cleristry Institute

1977

Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi

TH: Ho Si Thoang
HOOF SIX THUANGR

Computer and Cybernetics Science

1976

Institute

TH: Phan Dinh Dieu
PHAN DINHF ZIEUJ

Vietnam Science Branch Institute

1976

1 Mac Dinh Chi, Ho Chi Minh City 24414

TH: Nguyen Van Hieu
NGUYENX VAHN HIEU
D: Nguyen Huu Khoi
NGUYENX HUUX KHOOI

Dalat Science Research Center

1979

4F Bui Thi Xuan, Dalat, Lam Dong 2324

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Nuclear Research Institute	1979	67 Nguyen Du, Hanoi	56756	IH: Nguyen Dinh Tu NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS
Economics Research and Management Institute	1978	68 Phan Dinh Phung, Hanoi	58241 ext. 685	IH: Nguyen Van Tran NGUYEENX VAWN TRAAN

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Epidemiological Hygiene Institute	1961	1 Yersin, Hanoi	54361	IH: Hoang Thuy Nguyen HOANGF THUYR NGUYEEN
Hygiene Institute	1977	159 Hung Phu, 8th Precinct Ho Chi Minh City	59501	IH: Dr. Nguyen Bat Can NGUYEENX BATS CAN
Pasteur Epidemiological Hygiene Institute	1977	167 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, 3rd Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City	40908 90352	IH: Dr. Cao Minh Tan CAO MINH TAAN
Institute for Research & Production of Vaccines and Serums	1979	9 Phan Thanh Gian, Nha Trang and 18 Le Hong Phong, Dalat	20410 20408	AIH: Bang Duc Trach DAWNGJ DWCS TRACHJ
Pharmaceutical Institute	1963	3 Quang Trung, Hoan Kiem, Hanoi	52863	AIH: Doan Thi Nhu DOANF THIJ NHU
Analysis Institute	1970	48 Hai Ba Trung, Hoan Kiem, Hanoi	55341	IH: Nguyen Van Bao NGUYEENX VAWN BAAYR
Hanoi Institute of Folk Medicine	1957	29 Nguyen Binh Khiem, Hanoi	55380	IH: Dr. Hoang Bao Chau HOANGF BAOR CHAAU
Ho Chi Minh City Institute of Folk Medicine	1975	273 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia, Phu Nhuan Ho Chi Minh City	45954 41308	IH: Le Minh Tan LEE MINH TAAN
Institute of Malaria, Parasite and Insect Transmitted Diseases	1957	Me Tri, Tu Liem, Hanoi	54847	AIH: Dr. Vu Thi Phan VUX THIJ PHAN
Central Highlands Microbe and Epidemiology Institute	1976	Buon Me Thuot, Dac Lac		IH: Dr. Nguyen Ai Phuong NGIUEENX AIS PHUWOWN
(Pasteur) Epidemiological Hygiene Institute	1976	10 Tran Phu, Nha Trang,	20405 20410	AIH: Nguyen The Tram NGUYEENX THEES TRAAN
Institute for the Protection of Children's Health	1969	Bach Mai & Bong Thuong, Hanoi		IH: Dr. Chu Van Tuong CHU VAWN TUONGF

Institute for the Protection of Mothers and the New Born	1969	Trang Thi, Hoan Kiem, Hanoi	54636	IH: Dr. Nguyen Can NGUYENX CAANJ
Central Eye Institute	1957	38 Tran Nhan Tong, Hanoi	53967	IH: Dr. Dao Xuan Tra DAOF XUAN TRAF
Otorhinolaryngo Institute	1969	Bach Mai, Hanoi	54706	IH: Dr. Tran Huu Tuoc TRAANF HUUX TUWOWCS
Central Tuberculosis Institute	1957	Hoa Tham, Hanoi	52249	IH: Dr. Nguyen Dinh Huong NGUYENX DINHF HUOWONGF
Nutrition Institute	1980	48 Tang Bat Ho, Hanoi	57090	IH: Dr. Tu Giaay TUWF GIAAYS
<u>PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS GENERAL DEPARTMENT</u>				
Physical Education & Sports Science and Technology Institute	1979	Cua 8, San Van Dong, Hanoi Hanoi [Gate 8, Hanoi Day Field]	53122	IH: Le Van Lam LEE VAWN LAAMX
<u>VIETNAM CONFEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS</u>				
Worker Safety Science and Technology Institute	1971	14 Tran Binh Trong, Hanoi	58181 54883	IH: Dinh Ba Lam DINH BAS LAMX
<u>STATE PLANNING COMMISSIONS</u>				
Econometrics Institute	1975	6 Hoang Dieu, Hanoi	57241	IH: Nguyen Tu Qua NGUYENX TUWR QUA
Research, Planning and Norms Inst.	1975	6 Hoang Dieu, Hanoi	58171	IH: Tran Duc TRAANF DUWCS
<u>STATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSIONS</u>				
Central Science and Technology Information Institute	1972	39 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	52731	IH: Nguyen Nhu Kim NGUYENX NHUW KIM
Central Metrology Center	1979	Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi		D: Tong Cong Nhi

STATE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION

Capital Construction Science and Technology Institute	1979	303 Doi Can, Ba Dinh, Hanoi	53267	IH: Nguyen Van Thuoc NGUYENX VAWN THUWCJ
Joint Construction Planning Inst.	1979	34 Hang Chuo, Hanoi	52175	IH: Engr Dam Trung Phuong DAMF TRUNG PHUWONGF
Construction Standardization Inst.	1979	303 Doi Can, Ba Dinh, Hanoi	53267	AIH: Ngo Tao NGOO TAOJ
Construction Mechanization and Handicraft Institute	1979	303 Doi Can, Ba Dinh, Hanoi	53268	Dep IH: Le Ngoc Thang LEE NGOCJ THAWNGS
Capital Construction Economics Inst.	1979	303 Doi Can, Ba Dinh, Hanoi	53267	IH: Khuc Van Thanh KHUCS VAWN THANHNF
<u>MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS</u>				
Higher Education and Vocational	1977	Dei Co Viet, Hanoi	57944 57943	IH: Vu Khiem VUX KHIEEM
<u>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</u>				
Educational Science Institute	1969	101 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	53208	IH: Pham Minh Hac PHAMJ MINH HACJ
<u>VOCATIONAL TRAINING GENERAL DEPARTMENT</u>				
Vocational Training Science Inst.	1979	30 Hang Dieu & Lang, Dong Da Hanoi	41524	IH: Nguyen Minh Duong NGUYENX MINH DUWONG
<u>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</u>				
Financial Science Institute	1961	8 Phan Huy Chu, Hanoi	58111 58308, 58279[?]	IH: Nguyen Quang Long NGUYEENX QUANG LONG
<u>MINISTRY OF LABOR</u>				
Labor Science Institute	1978	2 Dinh Le, Hoan Kiem, Hanoi	54054	IH: Nguyen Lu NGUYEENX LUWJ

MINISTRY OF HOME TRADE

Commercial Economics and Technology 1975 28 Nguyen Thuong Hien
Institute 52388
22342191 TH: Nguyen Quang Quynh
NGUYEN QUANG QUYNH

STATISTICS GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Statistics Science and Economics 1976 86 Thuy Khue and 6 Hung Vuong
Information Research Institute
Hanoi 56588
92947 TH: Vu Nhiem
VUX NHIEEM

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION COMMISSION

Broadcasting and Television 1978 175B Ly Chinh Thang,
Technology Institute
Ho Chi Minh City 93487 TH: Dang Trung Hieu
DAWNGJ TRUNG HIEU

LIST OF COLLEGES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES IN THE COUNTRY IN CHARGE OF POSTGRADUATE TRAINING

for our readers who are interested in postgraduate training in our country, TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC brings you the following list (compiled as of September 1983).

Name of Institute	Managing Organ	Number and Date of State Document Authorizing Postgraduate Training
I. COLLEGES		
1 Hanoi Polytechnic College	Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education	466/TTg, 10 Dec 1976
2 College of Mining and Geology	id.	97/TTg, 11 Mar 1977
3 Hanoi College of Construction	id.	id.
4 Hanoi University	id.	id.
5 Jose Marti College of Agriculture	id.	id.
6 College of Economics and Planning	id.	id.
7 College of Railroad and Land Communications	id.	93/TTg, 20 Mar 1979
8 College of Water Conservancy	id.	319/TTg, 17 Mar 1980
9 Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic College	id.	319/TTg, 17 Dec 1980
10 Ho Chi Minh City University	id.	id.
11 Can Tho College	Ministry of Education	97/TTg, 11 Mar 1977
12 Hanoi Teachers College I	Ministry of Public Health	id.
13 Hanoi College of Medicine	id.	93/TTg, 20 Mar 1979
14 Hanoi College of Pharmacy	Ministry of Defense	id.
15 Institute of Military Technology		id.
16 Military College of Medicine		id.
II. RESEARCH INSTITUTES		
17 Institute of Philosophy	Social Science Commission	136/TTg, 20 Jun 1978
18 Institute of Economics	id.	id.
19 Institute of Literature	id.	id.
20 Institute of Linguistics	id.	136/TTg, 20 Jun 1979

21	Institute of History	Social Science Commission	136/TTg, 20 Jun 1978
22	Institute of Ethnology	id.	id.
23	Institute of Archeology	Vietnam Institutes of Science	515/TTg, 3 Nov 1978
24	Institute of Mathematics	id.	id.
25	Institute of Computation & Operation	id.	id.
26	Institute of Biology	id.	id.
27	Institute of Physics	id.	id.
28	Institute of Earth Sciences	id.	id.
29	Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography	id.	id.
30	Institute of Chemistry	id.	id.
31	Branch of Vietnam Institutes of Science in Ho Chi Minh City	id.	333/CT, 14 Dec 1982
32	Institute of Mechanics	id.	id.
33	Institute of Tropical Technology	Ministry of Education	584/TTg, 28 Dec 1978
34	Institute of Educational Science	Ministry of Communications	93/TTg, 20 Mar 1979
35	Institute of Communication Technology	and Transportation	
36	Institute of Water Conservancy	Ministry of Water Conservancy	
37	Institute of Military Technology	Ministry of Defense	id.
38	Institute of Medicinal Materials	Ministry of Public Health	id.
39	Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology	id.	id.
40	Institute of Industrial Chemistry	Chemicals General Department	id.
41	Institute of Construction Science and Technology	Ministry of Building	319/TTg, 17 Dec 1980
42	Institute of Geology and Minerals	General Geology Department	
43	Institute of Sea Products Research (Haiphong)	Ministry of Marine Products	id.
44	Institute of Forestry	Ministry of Forestry	333/TTg, 17 Dec 1980
45	Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology	Meteorology & Hydrology Gen. Dept.	id.
46	Institutes of Agricultural Science and Technology consisting of:	Ministry of Agriculture	5515/CP9, 18 Dec 1979
a.	Great Crops Institute	c. Plant Protection Institute	
b.	Agricultural Chemistry and pedology Institute	d. Animal Husbandry Institute	
c.	Veterinary Institute	e.	

THE LUNAR CALENDAR

ÂM-LỊCH. (Lunar Calendar). The dating system used by the Chinese and Chinese-related cultures. It starts from the year 2,647 B.C. The year 1973 thus corresponds to the year 4,610 of the lunar calendar. The lunar calendar is divided into sixty-year cycles (vạn-niên lục-giáp). The year 1973 (Quý-Sửu) falls into the seventy-eighth cycle, 1924-984. Each year is designated by two words. The first refers to one of the ten "celestial trunks" (Thập-Can). The second word refers to one of the twelve "terrestrial branches" (Thập-Nhị-Chi) or the twelve animals of the zodiac.

Thập-Can

1. Giáp	Mộc (Wood)
2. Ất	
3. Bính	Hỏa (Fire)
4. Đinh	
5. Mậu	Thổ (Soil)
6. Kỷ	
7. Canh	Kim (Metal)
8. Tân	
9. Nhâm	
10. Quý	Thủy (Water)

Thập-Nhị-Chi

1. Tí (Rat)
2. Sửu (Water Buffalo)
3. Dần (Tiger)
4. Mão (Cat)
5. Thìn (Dragon)
6. Tỵ (Snake)
7. Ngọ (Horse)
8. Mùi (Goat)
9. Thân (Monkey)
10. Dậu (Rooster)
11. Tuất (Dog)
12. Hợi (Pig)

The ten celestial trunks or stems (Thập-Can) correspond to the five basic elements on which, according to the Chinese tradition, the order of the universe is based. The first year of the cycle, 1924, is designated by the combination of the first celestial trunk (Giáp) with the first terrestrial branch (Tí), i.e., Giáp-Tí. The second year, 1925, is designated by combining the second term in each category, i.e., Ất-Sửu. The eleventh year is referred to by combining the first celestial trunk with the eleventh terrestrial branch, Giáp-Tuất. Thus, each sixty-year cycle is composed of six 10-year cycles and five 12-year cycles.

(Whitehead, Danny J., HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL DICTIONARY OF VIETNAM, The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, N.J., 1976)

LUNAR YEAR

<u>Lunar Year</u>	<u>Lunar Year of the:</u>	<u>Beginning in early</u>
Giáp tý	Mouse	1984
Ất sửu	Ox	1985
Bính 辰	Tiger	1986
Đinh mão	Cat	1987
Mậu thìn	Dragon	1988
Kỷ tý	Snake	1989
Canh ngọ	Horse	1990
Tân mùi	Goat	1991
Nhâm thân	Monkey	1992
Quý dậu	Rooster	1993
Giáp tuất	Dog	1994

[e.g., translate Giáp tý as The Year of the Mouse (1984)]

HISTORIC DAYS AND NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

(According to Lunar Calendar)

2 First month, year of Mau Tuat -- Lam Son Uprising (7 Feb 1418)

5 First month, year of Ky Dau -- Dong Da Victory, Emperor Quang Trung defeated the Manchu [Thanh] invaders (30 Jan 1789)

6 First month, year of Canh Ty -- Trung Sisters' uprising (16 Feb 40)

8 Third month, year of Mau Ty -- Bach Dang naval victory, Tran Hung Dao defeated the Mongol [Nguyen] invaders (9 Apr 1288)

10 Third month, Hung Vuong [legendary founder of Vietnam] Memorial Day

6 Eighth month, year of At Suu -- Le Loi's birthday (10 Jul 1385)

10 Eighth month, year of Canh Thin -- Nguyen Du's (great poet) Memorial Day (10 Sep 1820)

16 Eighth month, year of Nham Tuat -- Nguyen Trai's (patriot) Memorial Day (19 Sep 1442)

20 Eighth month, year of Canh Ty -- Tran Hung Dao's Memorial Day (4 Sep 1300)

20 Ninth month, year of Dinh Mui -- Chi Lang battle, Le Loi defeated the Ming [Nam Han] invaders (10 Oct 1427)

Tenth month, year of Mau Tuat -- Bach Dang naval battle, Ngo Quyen defeated the Southern Han armada (Nov 938)

(According to the Solar Calendar)

2 Jan 1963 -- Victory of Ap Bac

3 Jan 1965 -- Victory of Binh Gia

7 Jan 1979 -- Victory on the Southwestern Border against the Aggressor Forces

9 Jan 1950 -- National Student Day

13 Jan 1941 -- Do Luong uprising

18 Jan 1950 -- Official recognition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by Socialist Countries

27 Jan 1973 -- Paris Accord signed with the USA

30 Jan 1789 -- Dong Da victory, Emperor Quang Trung defeated the Manchu [Thanh] Forces

31 Jan 1968 -- Tet Uprising

3 Feb 1930 -- Founding of the Vietnam Communist Party

7 Feb 1418 -- Lam Son uprising

9 Feb 1913 -- Hoang Hoa Tham's Memorial Day

9 Feb 1930 -- Yen Bai uprising

11 Feb 1951 -- 2nd Congress of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party

16 Feb 40 -- Trung Sisters' uprising

18 Feb 1979 -- Social Republic of Vietnam and People's Republic of Kampuchea sign treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation

21 Feb -- International Youth Day

3 Mar 1951 -- Indochinese Communist Party redesignated Vietnam Workers' Party

8 Mar 1910 -- International Women's Day

8 Mar -- Trung Sisters' Anniversary

11 Mar 1945 -- Ba To uprising

18 Mar 1979 -- Defeat of Chinese Aggressors on the northern border

19 Mar 1950 -- National Anti-U.S. Resistance Day

25 Mar -- Army Engineers' Anniversary

26 Mar 1931 -- Founding of the Indochinese Communist Youth Group (present Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union)

27 Mar 1935 -- First Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party

27 Mar 1964 -- Ho Chi Minh convenes a special political plenum and calls for Anti-American resistance and national salvation

27 Mar 1982 -- 5th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party

3 Apr 1965 -- Air Force Anniversary

9 Apr 1288 -- Bach Dang naval battle. Tran Hung Dao defeats the Mongol (Nguyen) invaders

25 Apr 1976 -- General election for National Assembly of unified Vietnam

25 Apr 1882 -- Hoang Dieu Memorial Day

30 Apr 1975 -- Liberation of Saigon - Gia Dinh

1 May 1904 -- Birthday of Tran Phu, first secretary general of the Indochinese Communist Party

1 May -- International Labor Day

5 May -- Karl Marx's Birthday

7 May 1954 -- Dien Bien Phu victory

19 May 1890 -- Ho Chi Minh's Birthday

19 May 1941 -- Founding of the League for the Independence of Vietnam (Viet Minh)

22 May 1955 -- North Vietnam Liberation Day

6 Jun 1969 -- Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam founded

18 Jun 1949 -- Transportation Branch Anniversary

19 Jun 1924 -- Pham Hong Thai Memorial Day

27 Jun -- Artillery Branch Anniversary

29 Jun 1978 -- Socialist Republic of Vietnam joins COMECON

30 Jun 1944 -- Founding of the Democratic Party of Vietnam

1 Jul 1822 -- Birthday of patriot poet Nguyen Dinh Chieu

2 Jul 1976 -- Proclamation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

10 Jul 1385 -- Le Loi's Birthday

18 Jul 1977 -- Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Lao People's Democratic Republic sign treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation

20 Jul 1954 -- Indochinese War ceasefire agreement with France

20 Jul 1946 -- Founding of the Vietnam Workers' Federation (presently the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions)

22 Jul 1946 -- Founding of the Vietnam Socialist Party

24 Jul -- Air Defense Branch Anniversary

27 Jul 1947 -- Vietnam Disabled Veterans and Fallen Heroes Day

19 Aug 1945 -- August Revolution Day

26 Aug 1975 -- Socialist Republic of Vietnam joins Non-Aligned Movement

30 Aug 1917 -- Thai Nguyen garrison uprising

Sep 1886 -- Ba Dinh uprising

2 Sep 1945 -- National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

3 Sep 1969 -- Ho Chi Minh Memorial Day

4 Sep 1300 -- Tran Hung Dao Memorial Day

5 Sep 1960 -- Third Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam

9 Sep -- Signal and Liaison Branch Anniversary

10 Sep 1955 -- Founding of the Vietnam Fatherland Front

10 Sep 1820 -- Nguyen Du's Memorial Day

12 Sep 1930 -- Nghe-Tinh Soviet established

19 Sep 1442 -- Nguyen Trai Memorial Day

20 Sep 1977 -- Socialist Republic of Vietnam enters United Nations

23 Sep 1945 -- South Vietnam Resistance Day

27 Sep 1940 -- Bac Son uprising

5 Oct -- Armored Branch Anniversary

10 Oct 1427 -- Chi Lang Battle, Le Loi defeated Ming [Nam Ha] invaders

10 Oct 1954 -- Liberation of Hanoi

20 Oct 1946 -- Founding of Vietnam Women's Union

23 Oct 1940 -- Nam Ky uprising

26 Oct 1894 -- Vu Quang Battle, Phan Dinh Phung defeated French

3 Nov 1978 -- Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the USSR sign treaty of friendship and cooperation

20 Nov 1873 -- Nguyen Tri Phuong Memorial Day

23 Nov 1940 -- South Vietnam [Nam Ky] uprising

Nov 938 -- Bach Dang naval battle, Ngo Quyen defeated the Southern Han armada

4 Dec 1953 -- National Assembly ratified Land Reform Law

14 Dec 1976 -- 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam

19 Dec 1946 -- National Resistance Day

20 Dec 1960 -- National Liberation Front of South Vietnam established

22 Dec 1944 -- Vietnam Armed Forces Day

MILITARY GRADES

Binh nhì	Private
Binh nhất	Private First Class
Hạ sĩ	Corporal
Trung sĩ	Sergeant
Thượng sĩ	Senior Sergeant
Chuẩn úy	Third Lieutenant
Thiếu úy	Second Lieutenant
Trung úy	First Lieutenant
Thượng úy	Captain
Đại úy	Senior Captain
Thiếu tá	Major
Trung tá	Lieutenant Colonel
Đại tá	Colonel
Thiếu tướng [army, air force]	Major General
Chuẩn Đô đốc [Navy]	Rear Admiral
Trung tướng [army, air force]	Lieutenant General
Phó Đô đốc [Navy]	Rear Admiral
Thượng tướng [army, air force]	Colonel General
Đô đốc [navy]	Admiral
Đại tướng	Senior General

'FULL TRANSLATION' OF NEW SRV CONSTITUTION

OW190800 Hanoi VNA English 0728 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi 19 Dec (VNA)--Following is a full translation of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, unanimously adopted by the National Assembly, Sixth Legislature, seventh session, at its meeting on December 18, 1980 in Hanoi.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Independence-Freedom-Happiness

C O N S T I T U T I O N

of the

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

P r e a m b l e

Through their four-thousand-year history, the Vietnamese people have worked hard and fought heroically to build and defend their country. This long and persistent struggle for independence and freedom has fostered the staunch and indomitable tradition of our nation.

Since 1930, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh, and following the path of the great Russian October Revolution, our people successively defeated the Japanese, French and American imperialists and their henchmen. They have completed the people's national democratic revolution, and have embarked on a socialist revolution and are building socialism. Our country, formerly a colony and a semi-feudal country, has become an independent, reunified, socialist state, a member of the world socialist community.

In 1945, following the defeat of fascism by the Soviet Army, our people successfully carried out the August Revolution. On September 2, 1945, President Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the Declaration of Independence. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, was born.

However, the French colonialists, with the assistance of U.S. imperialism invaded our country once again. Our people, who "would rather sacrifice all than lose our country and be enslaved," waged a long struggle against the invaders, and carried out a program of land reform. The great victory at Dien Bien Phu brought a glorious end to the war of resistance against the French colonialists. In 1954, the Geneva agreements were signed on the basis of the recognition of Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. The victory of the August revolution and that of the anti-French resistance signalled the beginning of the collapse of colonialism throughout the world.

Stepping into the French colonialists' shoes, the U.S. imperialists turned South Vietnam into a neo-colony and military base of the United States, in an attempt to permanently partition our country, and to include South Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea into a counter-revolutionary front. Pursuing this scheme, they conducted an extremely barbarous war of aggression against Vietnam. Imbued with the truth that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," our people fought heroically, determined to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the country. The successive victories of the Vietnamese people, together with the victories of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, compelled the U.S. imperialists to sign the 1973 Paris agreement on Vietnam.

In the spring of 1975, the Vietnamese people won total victory in a general offensive and uprising which culminated in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign. After 30 years of hard fighting, South Vietnam--the "iron fort of the homeland"--was completely liberated.

While our entire people were struggling against the U.S. war of aggression, for national salvation, great achievements were recorded in the socialist revolution in the North: institution of socialist relations of production, abolition of the regime of human exploitation, building of the initial material and technical infrastructure of socialism, conduct of an ideological-cultural revolution, execution of the dual tasks of production and fighting, and fulfillment of the obligations of the great rear base towards the heroic South in the war of resistance to U.S. aggression.

The victories of the peoples of the three Indochina countries as a whole, and the Vietnamese people in particular, in the war against U.S. aggression, heralded the complete bankruptcy of neo-colonialism, contributed to the consolidation and extension of the world socialist system, encouraged the national liberation movements and the workers' and democratic movements, and accelerated the offensive of the three revolutionary currents of the present era.

Following the complete liberation of the South, our people held free general elections throughout the country, and achieved national reunification. In July 1976, our country adopted the name of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

No sooner had they emerged from thirty years of liberation war than our people, who were longing for peace to build their homeland, were confronted with the Chinese hegemonist aggressors and their henchmen in Kampuchea. Promoting our glorious national traditions, our army and people won resounding victories in both wars for national defense against the aggression by Kampuchean reactionaries on the southwestern border and the Chinese hegemonists on the northern border, safeguarding our independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

Credit for the great successive victories of the Vietnamese revolution goes to the Communist Party of Vietnam which has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism, charted a correct line to lead the revolution in our country; upheld the two banners of national independence and socialism; consolidated the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class; closely united all social strata

within the national united front; built and developed the people's armed forces; constantly strengthened the revolutionary administration; combined patriotism with proletarian internationalism, combined the strength of our people with the world revolutionary movement; and coordinated the struggles on the political, military and diplomatic planes.

These are victories of the ardent patriotism, the revolutionary heroism and the sublime spirit of sacrifice of our compatriots and combatants throughout the country who are of one mind in struggling for national liberation, construction and defense.

They are victories of the militant solidarity and the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; of the militant solidarity and great and effective aid of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to the Vietnamese revolution; and of the forces of national independence, democracy and peace throughout the world which have actively supported the just cause of the Vietnamese people.

Our achievements have cost our people untold sacrifices and innumerable hardships. Our future is very bright, but our tasks are very difficult. Let our entire people strengthen unity and act upon the sacred testament of our great President Ho Chi Minh, and advance enthusiastically along the line charted by the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam: "To firmly enforce the proletarian dictatorship; promote the working people's right to collective mastery of society; to simultaneously implement the three revolutions, namely the revolution in the relations of production, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, with the scientific and technological revolution as the kingpin; step up socialist industrialization, which is the central task of the period of transition to socialism; establish the system of socialist collective mastery and large-scale socialist production, develop the new culture and foster new, socialist-oriented people; abolish the regime of human exploitation and eliminate poverty and backwardness; maintain constant vigilance and continuously strengthen national defense; maintain political security and socialist order; successfully build our homeland, Vietnam, into a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist country; actively contribute to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam needs a constitution institutionalizing the current line of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the new stage. It is the constitution of the period of transition to socialism on a national scale. Continuing and developing the constitutions of 1946 and 1959, this constitution sums up and affirms the gains of the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people over the past half century, expresses the will and aspirations of the Vietnamese people, and guarantees the successful development of Vietnamese society in the coming period.

Being the fundamental law of the state, the present constitution determines our political, economic, cultural and social system, the basic rights and obligations of citizens, the organizational structures and principles guiding the activities of state bodies. It specifies the relationships between the

party's leadership, the people's mastery, and state management in Vietnamese society.

Let the entire Vietnamese people unite closely under the invincible banner of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and put this constitution into effect in order to attain further great successes in the cause of building socialism and defending our socialist homeland.

Chapter 1

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam Political System

Article 1

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an independent, sovereign and united country comprising its mainland, air space, territorial waters, and off-shore islands.

Article 2

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a state of proletarian dictatorship. Its historic mission is to establish the collective mastery of the working people; mobilize and organize the people to carry out simultaneously the three revolutions: in the relations of production, in science and technology, and in ideology and culture, with the scientific and technological revolution as the kingpin; abolish human exploitation; crush all acts of opposition by counter-revolutionary elements in the country and all acts of aggression and sabotage by external enemies; build socialism successfully and advance to communism; and contribute to consolidating peace and accelerating the revolutionary cause of the people throughout the world.

Article 3

In the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the collective masters are the working people, with the worker-peasant alliance, led by the working class, as the core. The state insures the continuous perfection and consolidation of the working people's collective mastery in the political, economic, cultural and social fields; collective mastery in the whole country and in each unit; collective mastery over society, over nature, and over oneself.

Article 4

The Communist Party of Vietnam, the vanguard and general staff of the Vietnamese working class, armed with Marxism-Leninism, is the only force leading the state and society, and the main factor determining all successes of the Vietnamese revolution.

The party exists and struggles for the interests of the working class and the people of Vietnam as a whole.

Its organizations operate within the framework of the constitution.

Article 5

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a unified state of all the nationalities living on Vietnamese territory, with equality in rights and obligations.

The state protects, strengthens and consolidates the great unity of all nationalities; it strictly prohibits any act of racial prejudice and any attempt to sow discord among nationalities.

All the nationalities have the right to use their own spoken languages and scripts, and to preserve and promote their fine customs, habits, traditions and cultures.

The state accepts responsibility to take corrective measures to gradually eliminate inequalities in the levels of economic and cultural development between the different nationalities.

Article 6

In the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, all power belongs to the people.

The people exercise state power through the National Assembly and the People's Councils at all levels which are elected by and accountable to the people.

The National Assembly and the People's Councils at all levels are the political bases of the system of state organizations.

The National Assembly, the People's Councils at all levels and other state bodies are organized and function according to the principle of democratic centralism.

Article 7

National Assembly deputies and deputies to People's Councils at all levels are elected by universal suffrage. Voting is equal, direct and secret.

Electors have the right to recall National Assembly deputies and deputies to People's Councils at all levels who lose the confidence of the people.

Article 8

All state bodies and all employees must devotedly serve the people, maintain close relations with them, listen to them and accept their supervision, and promote socialist democracy. All manifestations of bureaucratism, arrogance and authoritarianism are strictly prohibited.

Article 9

The Vietnam Fatherland Front, which comprises the various political parties, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Vietnam Association of Collective Peasants, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union and other member organizations, is a firm prop of the state.

The front promotes the tradition of national unity, strengthens political and moral unity among the people, takes part in building and consolidating the people's power, educates and motivates the people to raise their sense of collective mastery, and to emulate one another in building socialism and defending the country.

Article 10

The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions is the largest mass organization of the Vietnamese working class, a school of communism, of economic management, and management of state.

Within the limits of their competence, the trade unions take part in state affairs and supervise the work of state bodies, and participate in the management of factories. They educate workers and office employees; organize socialist emulation movements, and, together with state bodies, care for the lives of workers and office employees and protect their interests.

Article 11

Collectives of working people at offices, factories, cooperatives, population centers and other basic units participate in state and social affairs including the planning of economic and cultural development, the protection of public property, the maintenance of political and social security and public order, and the organization of public life at the grassroots levels.

Article 12

The state manages society according to law and constantly strengthens the socialist legal system.

All state organs and social organizations, all state employees, all members of social organizations and all citizens must strictly abide by the constitution and law, and must struggle resolutely to prevent and oppose crimes and violations of the constitution and law.

Article 13

Our socialist homeland, Vietnam, is sacred and inviolable.

All schemes and actions prejudicial to the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the homeland, or the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction shall be severely punished.

Article 14

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam continues to strengthen its fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation in all fields with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; preserves and develops friendly relations with neighboring countries, unites with peoples struggling for national independence and social progress; pursues a policy of peaceful

coexistence with countries of different political and social systems, on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit; actively supports and contributes to the struggle of the world's people against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism and apartheid for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Chapter 2

The Economic System

Article 15

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is advancing directly from a society in which small-scale production predominates to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, to build a society with a modern industrial-agricultural economy, advanced culture, science and technology, a strong defense potential, and a civilized happy life.

The economic policies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are aimed at progressively satisfying increasing material and cultural needs of the whole society by continuously developing production and raising social labor efficiency, on the basis of socialist collective mastery and modern science and technology.

Article 16

The central task throughout the period of transition to socialism is the socialist industrialization of the country.

The state gives priority to a rational development of heavy industry on the basis of the development of agriculture and light industry, and the integration of industry and agriculture on a national scale into an industrial-agricultural structure; it builds the centrally-run economy while developing the local economy, and combines the two into a unified national economic structure; combines the development of the productive forces with the institution and perfection of socialist relations of production; combines economic construction and national defense; and strengthens cooperation and mutual assistance with fraternal countries in the socialist community in the spirit of socialist internationalism and, at the same time, develops economic relations with other countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit.

Article 17

The state institutes regulations and takes necessary measures to insure the working people's full exercise of their right to collective mastery of the means of production and the labor force, of production and distribution, of science and technology, in order to make economic development truly become the work of the entire people.

Article 18

The state conducts a revolution in the relations of production, guides, utilizes and transforms non-socialist sectors of the economy, institutes and consolidates the system of socialist ownership of the means of production, with the aim of building a national economy with two essential components--the state sector under the ownership of the entire people, and the collective economic sector under the collective ownership of the working people.

The state sector plays the leading role in the national economy, and is given priority for development.

Article 19

The lands, forests, rivers and lakes, mines, natural resources in the ground, in the territorial seas and on the continental shelf; industrial, agricultural, forestry, fishery and state commercial undertaking, banks and insurance organizations; public utilities; the systems of transport by rail, road, river, sea and air; dikes and important irrigation works; defense installations; the systems of information and communications, radio, television and cinema; institutes of scientific and technological research, and cultural and social establishments and other property defined by the law as belonging to the state are under the ownership of the entire people.

Article 20

Lands are put under state management according to general laws, to insure their rational and economic use.

Collectives and individuals who have the use of land are allowed to continue to do so and to enjoy the fruits of their labor according to law.

Collectives and individuals who use the land have the responsibility to protect, replenish and exploit it in keeping with state policies and plans.

Lands reserved for agriculture and forestry may not be used for other purposes unless authorized by competent state organs.

Article 21

The state holds a monopoly on foreign trade and all other economic relations with foreign countries.

Article 22

State-run economic establishments operate according to the orientations and tasks laid down under the state law; they implement a system of economic accounting and a system of managerial and individual responsibility; insure the workers' and public employees' participation in management; raise the quality of products and services and economic efficiency; practice thrift;

insure accumulation for the state and the factories; scrupulously protect state property; and concern themselves with improving the working and living conditions of workers and public employees.

Article 23

The state guides and assists in the development of the cooperative sector of the economy.

The property of cooperatives and other collective organizations of the working people is protected by the state in accordance with law.

Cooperatives operate in accordance with national and regional economic plans. They must insure the constant development of production, increase the income and improve the living standards of their members, and fulfill all obligations to the state while accumulating capital for themselves. The cooperative members' right to collective mastery in the management of cooperatives must be respected and promoted.

The family subsidiary small holdings of the cooperative members are recognized and protected by the state, in accordance with law.

Article 24

The state encourages, guides and assists individual farmers, handicraft workers and other self-employed workers to advance towards the road of collective production, to form production cooperatives and other forms of mutual aid collectives on the principle of voluntariness.

Small tradespeople receive guidance and assistance to gradually switch to production or to other suitable occupations.

The law defines the limits for private economic activity in agriculture, small industry, handicrafts, applied arts and services.

Article 25

In the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, all economic bases of feudal landlords and compradore capitalists are nationalized without compensation.

Article 26

The state conducts the socialist transformation of the private capitalist economy in both urban and rural areas by suitable forms.

Article 27

The state protects the citizens' right of ownership of lawfully earned incomes, savings, housing, other personal possessions and the means of engaging in authorized private work.

The law protects the citizens' right of inheritance.

Article 28

The state may, when it deems really necessary to the public interests, purchase or requisition with or without compensation, the property of individuals or of collectives.

The procedures for purchase or requisition are defined by law.

Article 29

The state, proceeding from the requirements of economic and cultural development and of the strengthening of national development and of the strengthening of national defense, makes a rational distribution and utilization of the social labor force on a national scale as well as for each locality and unit.

Article 30

The state educates and motivates the entire people to build socialism with industriousness and thrift; it defines and closely controls the use of the labor force, materials and capital in all economic activities and in the management of the state.

Article 31

The state and collective economic organizations apply the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work," while gradually increasing social benefits on the basis of development of the national economy.

Article 32

The state, in coordination with the trade unions and other people's organizations, combines political education and the enhancement of labor discipline with material incentives with the aim of promoting the socialist emulation movement.

Article 33

The state guides the national economy according to unified plans; it promotes a sense of responsibility and the spirit of initiative and creativeness at all echelons, branches, basic units and individuals in elaborating and implementing state plans; it mobilizes all labor forces, natural resources and material and technical resources of the country, so as to insure a comprehensive, balanced and steady development of the national economy at a rapid pace and with a high level of efficiency.

Article 34

The state organizes social production along the lines of large-scale socialist production; it builds and ceaselessly perfects the system of economic management; correctly applies the economy laws of socialism; applies the

principles of democratic centralism and the principles of combining departmental management with regional and local management; combines the interests of the state with those of the collectives and the working people; elaborates and insures respect for economic laws.

Article 35

The law severely punishes all acts of speculation, hoarding, and all other illegal undertakings that upset the market, and undermine state plans, as well as all acts of corruption, theft, bribery, waste, or irresponsible actions that seriously damage the interests of the state and the people.

Article 36

All state organs, factories, cooperatives, units of the people's armed forces and citizens have the duty to implement the policy of protecting, transforming and renewing natural resources, and of protecting and improving the environment.

Chapter 3

Culture, Education, Science and Technology

Article 37

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam promotes the ideological and cultural revolution, develops a new culture with a socialist content and a national, party and people's character; molds new generations of people motivated by a sense of collective mastery, the love of labor and respect for public property, possessing a certain cultural level, scientific and technical knowledge and good health, and animated by the love for the socialist homeland and proletarian internationalism.

Article 38

Marxism-Leninism is the ideological system guiding the development of Vietnamese society.

The state broadly disseminates Marxism-Leninism, the line and policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the constitution and laws of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It preserves and develops the cultural and spiritual values of the nation, absorbs the best of world culture, combats feudal and bourgeois ideologies and the influences of imperialist and colonialist culture; criticizes petty-bourgeois ideology, builds a socialist way of life, and combats backward life-styles and superstitions.

Article 39

The state pays attention to strengthening the material infrastructure, institutes regulations and takes necessary measures to insure the working people's collective mastery over culture and education, and science and technology and promotes the people's dynamism and creativeness--thereby

involving the entire nation in the building of a new culture and a new society and making it possible for the entire people to enjoy the fine achievements of the national and world cultures.

Article 40

Vietnam's education must be constantly developed and improved by combining study and practice, and education and production labor and by developing close ties between the school and society, with a view to training qualified socialist workers and fostering revolutionary generations for the future.

Article 41

The state has sole responsibility for education.

The state is responsible for insuring a balanced development of the education system: infants' education, general education, vocational and higher education, job-training schools, work-study schools and in-service education. It continues the anti-illiteracy campaign, promotes complementary education and constantly raises the cultural and professional standards of the entire population.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the family and society, together with the school, have the responsibility to educate youth and children.

Article 42

The state promotes the scientific and technological revolution with the aim of developing the productive forces, increasing labor efficiency, speeding up socialist industrialization, improving living standards and strengthening national defense, and building an advanced science and technology for our country.

Article 43

Social sciences, natural sciences and technology are to be strongly developed. The state concerns itself with the dissemination and teaching of science and technology; combines teaching and research with production, everyday life and national defense work; rationally develops and employs the contingent of managers, scientists, technicians and workers; encourages research, inventions and discoveries, pays attention to research and innovations; promotes the spirit of self-reliance, initiative and creativeness while applying results of advanced world science and technology; and promotes international cooperation in the fields of science and technology.

Article 44

Vietnamese literature and art are developed on the basis of the perspective of Marxism-Leninism, and in keeping with the Communist Party of Vietnam's line with regard to literature and art.

Encouragement is given to the development of professional and amateur literary and artistic activities as a means of educating the people in the line and policies of the party and the state, educating them in revolutionary ethics, thinking and sentiments, developing their aesthetic sense and raising and satisfying their cultural needs.

Article 45

The work of the mass media, the press, publications, libraries, radio, television and cinema will be developed and constantly improved with regard to political, ideological and artistic quality so as to guide public opinion, raise the political, cultural, scientific and technological levels of the entire population and mobilize them to participate in socialist emulation.

Article 46

Historical and cultural relics, public works of art and sites of scenic or other significance shall be restored and protected.

Importance shall be attached to the work of preservation and to museums.

Article 47

The state is responsible for the protection and improvement of the people's health; develops Vietnamese preventative medicine; combines modern and traditional medical and pharmaceutical practices; combines the techniques of prevention and cure with the emphasis on prevention; and combines state-run health services with people's health services at the grass-roots levels.

The state and society shall give protection to mothers and children and campaign for family planning.

Article 48

Vietnamese sports and physical culture, with a national, scientific and popular character, shall be developed strongly and harmoniously in order to improve the health of the people and increase their physical fitness for socialist construction and national defense.

Article 49

Tourism is encouraged and adequately organized.

Chapter 4

Defense of the Socialist Homeland

Article 50

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam maintains a national, comprehensive and modern defense system based on the integration of national construction and national defense, the combination of the strength of the people's armed forces

with that of the entire people, and the combination of the strength of the tradition of struggle against foreign aggression with the strength of the socialist system.

Article 51

The people's armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, absolutely loyal to the homeland and the people, have the duty to be prepared to defend the gains of the revolution, the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the nation, political security and social order and security, and the freedom, happiness and peaceful labor of the people, and to join the entire people in building the country.

Article 52

The state stimulates the people's patriotism and revolutionary heroism, enforces compulsory military service, operates the defense industry, and mobilizes the human and material resources necessary to build powerful people's armed forces and constantly augment the nation's defense potential.

All state bodies, social organizations and citizens must fulfill their obligations with regard to national defense and security as provided by law.

Chapter 5

Basic Rights and Obligations of Citizens

Article 53

Citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are persons granted Vietnamese citizenship by law.

Article 54

The rights and obligations of citizens reflect the system of collective mastery of the working people, and harmonious combination of the requirements of social life and legitimate individual freedoms, and a guarantee of the identity of interests between the state, the collective and the individual, on the principle: one for all and all for one.

The rights of citizens are inseparable from their obligations.

The state guarantees the rights of citizens; and citizens must fulfill their obligations toward the state and society.

Article 55

All citizens are equal before the law.

Article 56

Citizens have the right to take part in managing the affairs of the state and society.

Article 57

All citizens, regardless of their ethnic origin, sex, social status, religion, cultural attainment, profession and term of residence, have the right to vote upon reaching the age of eighteen, and to stand for election to the National Assembly and the people's councils at all levels upon attaining the age of twenty-one, with the exception of the insane or people deprived of such rights by law or people's courts.

Article 58

Work is the primary right, obligation and privilege of citizens.

Citizens have the right to work. People fit for work must work as provided by law.

The state creates jobs on the basis of economic development plans, employs people according to both their personal aptitudes and desires, and social requirements. It fosters professional skills, preserves the health of the workforce, and constantly improves working conditions for both mental and physical labor.

The state institutes and enforces regulations aimed at preventing industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Article 59

Working people are entitled to rest.

The state regulates the conditions relating to work, rest and recreation for workers and office employees.

Working people are entitled to social insurance benefits in retirement, old age, sickness or disability.

The state guarantees the working people's right to social insurance and gradually extends the system as the national economy expands.

The state guides cooperatives in gradually making social insurance benefits available to their members.

Article 60

Education is a right and obligation of citizens.

The state gradually enforces compulsory general education, tuition-free, and grants scholarships to create favorable conditions for citizens to pursue their studies.

Article 61

Citizens have the right to health care.

The state provides free medical examinations and treatment.

Article 62

Citizens have the right to housing.

The state has a responsibility to directly improve the rate of housing construction while encouraging and assisting housing construction by collectives and individuals according to common plans, so as to gradually implement this right. The allotment of state housing space must be fair and equitable.

Article 63

Women and men have equal rights in all respects--in political, economic, cultural, social and family life.

The state and society are responsible for raising the political, cultural, scientific, technical and professional standards of women, and constantly improving their role in society.

The state establishes work conditions suited to women's needs. Women and men receive equal pay for equal work. Women are entitled to pre- and post-natal paid leave if they are workers or office employees, or to maternity allowance if they are cooperative members.

The state and society insure the development of maternity homes, creches, kindergartens, community dining halls and other social amenities to create favorable conditions for women to produce, work, study and rest.

Article 64

The family is the cell of society.

The state protects marriage and the family.

Marriage is based on the principles of voluntariness, progressiveness, monogamy and equality between husband and wife.

Parents have an obligation to bring up and educate their children to become citizens useful to society. Children have an obligation to respect and care for their parents.

The state and society do not accept discrimination between children.

Article 65

The state and society are responsible for the protection, care and education of children, and assume an increasing share of the responsibility to raise and educate children in order to improve their social life, study and development.

Article 66

The state and society shall create conditions for the study, work and recreation of young people, assist them to develop their intellectual faculties, talents and physical fitness; the state and society shall foster the communist ideal and educate young people in revolutionary ethics.

Young people must fulfill their obligations as the shock force in the emulation movement for socialist construction and national defense, in the three revolutions in the relations of production, science and technology, and ideology and culture.

Article 67

Citizens enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, and freedom to demonstrate in accordance with the interests of socialism and of the people.

The state shall create the necessary material conditions for the exercise of these rights.

No one may misuse democratic freedoms to violate the interests of the state and the people.

Article 68

Citizens enjoy freedom of worship, and may practice or not practice a religion.

No one may misuse religions to violate state laws or policies.

Article 69

Citizens have the right to legal protection from physical violence.

No citizen may be arrested except on the authority of a People's Court, or on the decision of the People's Organ of Control, or on a decision subject to ratification by the latter.

Arrests and detention of people must be made in accordance with law. All forms of coercion and torture are strictly prohibited.

Article 70

Citizens have the right to protection by law with regard to their lives, property, honor and dignity.

Article 71

Citizens have the right to inviolability with regard to their places of residence. No one is allowed to enter another person's home without the owner's consent, unless otherwise authorized by law. House searches may be made only by representatives of competent state bodies, in accordance with law.

Privacy of correspondence and telephone and telegraphic communications is guaranteed.

Freedom of movement and residence is respected, in accordance with law.

Article 72

Citizens have the right to undertake scientific and technical research and to pursue literary, artistic and other cultural activities.

The state encourages and assists citizens in their scientific and technical, literary and artistic pursuits with a view to raising the quality of life, socialist construction and national defense. It fosters and promotes personal aptitudes and talents.

The rights of authors and inventors are guaranteed.

Article 73

Citizens have the right to lodge with any state authority a complaint or denunciation regarding transgressions of law by any state body, social organization, people's armed forces unit or individual employed by those state bodies, organizations or units.

Complaints and denunciations must be examined and dealt with promptly.

Any violation of the legitimate rights of citizens must be promptly redressed and seriously dealt with. Victims are entitled to compensation.

Retaliation against persons who lodge complaints or denunciations is strictly prohibited.

Article 74

The state enacts legislation granting privileges to disabled soldiers and families of fallen combatants, and creates conditions for disabled soldiers to recover their working ability, to find employment suited to their health conditions, and to lead a normal life.

Persons or families who have rendered meritorious services to the revolution are commended and rewarded, and receive proper care.

Old people and disabled persons with no family support receive assistance from the state and society.

Orphans are brought up and educated by the state and society.

Article 75

The state protects the legitimate rights and interests of Vietnamese living abroad.

Article 76

Citizens must be loyal to the homeland.

Treason against the homeland is the gravest crime against the nation.

Article 77

To defend the socialist homeland is a sacred duty and noble right of citizens.

Citizens are obliged to do military service and take part in building a national defense force of the whole population.

Article 78

Citizens are obliged to abide by the constitution, law and labor discipline, to maintain political and social security and order, protect state secrets and respect the regulations of the socialist society.

Article 79

Socialist property is sacred and inviolable. Citizens are obliged to respect and protect it.

Article 80

Citizens are obliged to pay taxes and take part in work on public projects in accordance with law.

Article 81

Foreigners who are persecuted for struggling for freedom and national independence, for socialism, democracy and peace, or for engaging in scientific pursuits, are granted the right of asylum by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Chapter 6

The National Assembly

Article 82

The National Assembly is the highest representative body of the people, the highest state authority in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The National Assembly is the only body vested with constitutional and legislative authority.

The National Assembly decides on fundamental domestic and foreign policies, objectives for economic and cultural development, the main principles governing the organization and functioning of the state apparatus and the social relations and activities of citizens.

The National Assembly exercises the right of supreme supervision of all activities of the state.

Article 83

The National Assembly has the following duties and powers:

1. To draw up, adopt and amend the constitution;
2. To make and amend laws;
3. To exercise supreme supervision over the constitution and laws;
4. To pass state plans and ratify their implementation;
5. To pass state budgets and ratify their implementation;
6. To define the organization of the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the People's Council and People's Committee, the People's Court and the People's Organ of Control;
7. To elect and remove the chairman, vice-chairmen and other members of the Council of State; the chairman, vice chairmen and other members of the Council of Ministers; the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court; and the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Organ of Control;
8. To decide on the institution or dissolution of ministries and state commissions;
9. To examine reports by the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Court and the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Organ of Control;
10. To institute, revise or repeal taxes;
11. To delineate the boundaries of provinces and municipalities directly under the central authority, and corresponding administrative units;
12. To grant general amnesties;
13. To decide on matters of war and peace;
14. To delegate certain duties of state organs to social organizations for execution;
15. To ratify or abrogate international treaties at the proposal of the Council of State.

The National Assembly may assume other duties and powers, when it deems it necessary.

Article 84

The term of office of each legislature of the National Assembly is 5 years.

A new National Assembly must be elected 2 months before the term of office of the incumbent National Assembly expires. Electoral procedures and the number of deputies are defined by law.

Under special circumstances, the National Assembly may decide to prolong its term of office and take necessary measures to insure its functioning.

Article 85

The National Assembly shall meet regularly, twice a year, at the convocation of the Council of State.

The Council of State may convene extraordinary sessions of the National Assembly, by its own decision, or at the request of the Council of Ministers or of at least one-third of the deputies.

A new legislature of the National Assembly must be convened not later than 2 months after its election.

The first session of each legislature of the National Assembly shall be opened by the chairman of the Council of State. The chairman of the Council of State shall preside over the sessions until the chairman of the new National Assembly is elected.

Article 86

The Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the National Assembly, the National Defense Council, the Council of Nationalities, the various commissions of the National Assembly, National Assembly deputies, the Supreme People's Court, the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the political parties, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Vietnamese Association of Collective Peasants, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the Vietnam Women's Union, have the right to submit draft laws to the National Assembly.

Article 87

The adoption of bills and resolutions of the National Assembly requires a supporting vote by a majority of all its deputies, except for proposed constitutional amendments, as provided for in Article 147.

Laws must be promulgated not later than 15 days after their adoption by the National Assembly.

Article 88

The National Assembly shall elect a commission to verify the credentials of deputies to the National Assembly and, basing itself on the reports of that commission, decide whether to accept the credentials of deputies to the National Assembly.

Article 89

The National Assembly shall elect its chairman and vice-chairmen. The number of vice-chairmen shall be decided by the National Assembly.

The chairman of the National Assembly shall preside over its meetings; insure the observance of the National Assembly internal regulations; keep in touch with the deputies; regulate and coordinate activities of the National Assembly commissions; certify the laws and resolutions adopted by the National Assembly; and conduct the National Assembly's external communications.

The vice-chairman shall assist the chairman in the discharge of these duties and powers.

The chairman of the National Assembly is empowered to attend meeting of the Council of State.

Article 90

The National Assembly shall elect the National Defense Council. The National Defense Council is empowered to mobilize all forces and potentials of the country to defend the homeland.

In case of war, the National Assembly or the Council of State may vest the National Defense Council with special duties and powers.

Article 91

The National Assembly shall elect the Council of Nationalities.

The Council of Nationalities shall study and make proposals on questions of nationalities to the National Assembly and the Council of State. It shall assist the National Assembly and the Council of State in supervising the implementation of policies on nationalities.

The chairman of the Council of Nationalities may attend meetings of the Council of State.

Article 92

The National Assembly shall elect its standing committees.

The standing committees study and examine the draft laws, draft decrees and other bills or reports entrusted to them by the National Assembly and the Council of State. They make proposals to the National Assembly and the Council of State on matters within their respective jurisdictions; and assist the National Assembly and the Council of State in exercising their supervisory power.

When necessary, the National Assembly and the Council of State may set up interim committees for specific purposes.

Article 93

The National Defense Council, the Council of Nationalities, and National Assembly committees have the right to request members of the Council of Ministers and other concerned officials to present or provide them with

information. The persons to whom such requests are made have a responsibility to respond.

Article 94

National Assembly deputies must maintain close contacts with voters, accept their supervision, report to them about their activities and those of the National Assembly, answer requests and petitions made by voters, examine and help to resolve complaints and denunciations made by voters.

National Assembly deputies shall publicize state laws and policies and motivate the people to take part in managing the state.

Article 95

National Assembly deputies have the right to question the Council of Ministers and its members, the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court and the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

The organ or official so questioned must reply to the National Assembly during its meeting.

In case an investigation is deemed necessary, the National Assembly may decide to authorize the said organ or official to reply before the Council of State or at the next meeting of the National Assembly.

National Assembly deputies have the right to make requests to state bodies. The persons in charge of these bodies shall receive the deputies, and examine and answer their requests.

Article 96

National Assembly deputies may not be arrested or prosecuted without the consent of the National Assembly and, when the National Assembly is not in session, without the consent of the Council of State.

If a National Assembly deputy is held in custody for a flagrant offense, the authority responsible for the detention must immediately report the matter to the National Assembly or the Council of State for examination and decision.

Article 97

State organs are obliged to create favorable conditions for National Assembly Deputies to discharge their duties.

Chapter 7

The Council of State

Article 98

The Council of State is the highest continuously functioning body of the National Assembly, and is the collective presidency of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Council of State discharges duties assigned and uses powers vested in it by the constitution and the laws and resolutions of the National Assembly; it decides on important matters concerning the buildings of socialism and national defense; supervises the implementation of the laws, decrees and resolutions of the National Assembly and the Council of State; and supervises activities of the state apparatus.

The Council of State, through its chairman, acts on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in domestic and foreign affairs.

Article 99

The Council of State, elected from among National Assembly deputies, shall consist of

The chairman of the Council of State,
The vice-chairman of the Council of State,
The secretary-general of the Council of State, and
The members of the Council of State.

The numbers of vice-chairmen and members of the Council of State are decided by the National Assembly.

Members of the Council of State cannot be concurrently members of the Council of Ministers.

Article 100

The Council of State has the following duties and powers:

1. To proclaim and preside over the election of deputies to the National Assembly;
2. To convene meetings of the National Assembly;
3. To promulgate laws;
4. To issue decrees;
5. To interpret the Constitution, laws and decrees;
6. To decide to hold referenda;
7. To supervise the work of the Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Court and the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Organ of Control;
8. To suspend the implementation of, revise or rescind resolutions, decisions or orders of the Council of Ministers which contravene the Constitution, laws or decrees;

9. To supervise and guide the activities of People's Councils at all levels, in order to promote their functions as representative organs of the people;
10. To revise or rescind inappropriate resolutions of People's Councils of provinces, municipalities directly under the central authority and corresponding levels and to dissolve those councils where it is considered that they are acting in a manner seriously detrimental to the interests of the people;
11. To decide, when the National Assembly is not in session, on the formation or dissolution of ministries or state commissions;
12. To appoint or dismiss the vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers, ministers and heads of state commissions when the National Assembly is not in session;
13. To appoint or dismiss the deputy chief justices, judges and people's assessors of the Supreme People's Court; appoint and remove the deputy procurators-general and members of the Supreme People's Organ of Control;
14. To appoint, remove or recall plenipotentiary diplomatic representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to foreign countries and international organizations;
15. To receive foreign plenipotentiary diplomatic representatives;
16. To ratify or abrogate international treaties, except where it is deemed necessary to refer the matter to the National Assembly;
17. To determine military, diplomatic and other grades and ranks;
18. To institute and grant awards, orders, medals and honorific titles;
19. To decide on granting special amnesties;
20. To declare a state of war when the country is faced with foreign aggression, when the National Assembly is not in session;
21. To order general or local mobilization or a state of siege in the whole country or parts of it.

Decisions of the Council of State as mentioned in points 11, 12 and 20 must be submitted to the next session of the National Assembly for ratification.

When necessary, the National Assembly may vest the Council of State with other duties and powers.

Article 101

The term of office of the Council of State corresponds to that of the National Assembly.

When the term of a National Assembly legislature expires, the Council of State shall continue its functions until the new legislature of the National Assembly elects a new Council of State.

Article 102

The adoption of ordinances and resolutions of the Council of State requires a supporting vote by a majority of its membership.

Article 103

The chairman of the Council of State commands the people's armed forces of the whole country, and is concurrently the chairman of the National Defense Council.

Chapter 8

The Council of Ministers

Article 104

The Council of Ministers is the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the highest executive and administrative state body of the highest body of state authority.

The Council of Ministers is entrusted with the unified management of the implementation of all political, economic, cultural, social, security, national defense and external activities of the state; it enhances the efficiency of the state apparatus from the center down to the grassroots levels; it insures respect for and observance of law; promotes the people's collective mastery; insures the building of socialism and the constant improvement of the material and cultural life of the people.

The Council of Ministers shall be responsible and accountable to the National Assembly; when the National Assembly is not in session, it shall be responsible and accountable to the Council of State.

Article 105

The Council of Ministers consists of:

**The chairman of the Council of Ministers,
The vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and
The ministers and the heads of state committees.**

Article 106

The president of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions has the right to attend meetings of the Council of Ministers.

The president of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and leading representatives of mass organizations affiliated to the front, may be invited to attend meetings of the Council of Ministers, when necessary.

Article 107

The Council of Ministers has the following duties and powers:

- 1. To insure observance of the Constitution and law;**
- 2. To submit draft laws, draft decrees and other bills to the National Assembly and the Council of State;**

3. To draft the state plans and state budgets and submit them to the National Assembly, and organize the implementation of the state plans and state budgets;
4. To undertake the unified management of the transformation and development of the national economy, the building and development of culture, education, science and technology;
5. To improve the material and cultural life of the people;
6. To protect the legitimate rights of citizens and create conditions for them to enjoy their rights and fulfill their obligations;
7. To organize national defense activities of the entire population, and build the people's armed forces;
8. To insure political security and social order and security;
9. To enforce mobilization, a state of siege and other necessary measures to defend the homeland;
10. To take measures to protect socialist property, and protect the interests of the state and society.
11. To undertake unified management of finances, the currency and credit;
12. To compile national inventories and statistics;
13. To organize and administer the economic arbitration work of the state;
14. To organize and administer the insurance work of the state;
15. To organize and administer the inspection and control work of the state;
16. To organize and manage the state's foreign relations; to guide the implementation of treaties and agreements already signed;
17. To build and perfect the state managerial apparatus from the center to the grassroots levels; to train, foster, place and utilize the contingent of state cadres;
18. To lead the work of the ministries and other organs under the authority of the Council of Ministers;
19. To insure that the People's Councils at all levels discharge the tasks and exercise the powers of organs of state authority in the localities.

20. To lead the People's Councils at all levels;
21. To create favorable conditions for the activities of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organizations.
22. To insure the dissemination of information and the education of the people with regard to the Constitution and law;
23. To suspend the execution of, or revise or rescind inappropriate decisions, instructions and circulars of the ministries and other bodies under the authority of the Council of Ministers;
24. To suspend the execution of inappropriate resolutions of People's Councils of provinces, municipalities directly under the central authority and corresponding units, and request the Council of State to revise or annul such resolutions;
25. To suspend the execution of, or revise or rescind inappropriate decisions and instructions of people's committees at all levels;
26. To delineate the boundaries of administrative units below the level of the provinces and municipalities directly under the central authority and corresponding administrative units.

The National Assembly and the Council of State may, when necessary, assign other tasks to the Council of Ministers and vest it with other powers.

Article 108

The term of office of the Council of Ministers coincides with that of the National Assembly.

At the end of the term of a legislature of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers shall continue until the new legislature of the National Assembly elects a new Council of Ministers to perform its duties.

Article 109

Proceeding from the Constitution, laws and ordinances, the Council of Ministers shall issue resolutions, decrees, decisions, instructions and circulars and supervise the implementation of these documents.

The adoption of resolutions, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers requires a supporting vote by a majority of its members.

Article 110

The chairman of the Council of Ministers shall lead the work of the Council, and supervise the implementation of decisions by the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers itself and, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, shall guide the work of ministries and other bodies under the authority of the Council of Ministers and the People's Committees at all levels.

The vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers shall assist the chairman, and may be empowered to replace him in his absence.

Article 111

Under the unified leadership of the Council of Ministers, the ministers and the heads of other bodies under its authority shall organize and guide activities which fall within their respective spheres of responsibility on a national scale.

The ministers and heads of other bodies under the authority of the Council of Ministers, proceeding from laws enacted by the National Assembly, ordinances of the Council of State, and resolutions, decrees, decisions, instructions and circulars of the Council of Ministers, shall issue decisions, instructions and circulars and supervise the implementation of these documents.

Article 112

Each member of the Council of Ministers shall be personally responsible for his work to the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and, together with other members, shall bear collective responsibility for the activities of the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly and the Council of State.

Chapter 9

People's Councils and People's Committees

Article 113

The administrative units of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are defined as follows:

The country is divided into provinces, municipalities directly under the central authority, and corresponding units.

Provinces are divided into districts, provincial towns and provincial capitals; municipalities directly under the central authority are divided into precincts or districts, and townships.

Districts are divided into villages and townships; provincial towns and provincial capitals are divided into wards and villages; precincts are divided into wards.

The above mentioned administrative units form their own People's Council and People's Committee.

Article 114

The People's Councils are organs of state authority in their respective areas; they shall be elected by the local population, and shall be responsible to it and to the higher authorities.

The People's Councils shall decide on, and take measures to build their localities in all fields, insure the development of the economy and culture, the improvement of living standards of the local people and the fulfillment of the tasks assigned by the higher authorities.

In their activities, the People's Councils shall elicit the close cooperation of the Fatherland Front and mass organizations and the broad participation of citizens.

Article 115

The People's Councils have the following duties and powers:

1. To insure respect for and strict observance of the Constitution and law in their localities, and decide on measures to carry out state policies and fulfill the tasks assigned by the higher authorities;
2. To decide on local plans and budgets, and approve their execution;
3. To make decisions on problems concerning production, circulation, distribution, cultural and social activities, and public catering in their localities;
4. To insure the building of national defense units embracing the entire population and of the people's armed forces in their localities;
5. To insure political and social security and public order;

6. To protect socialist property;
7. To insure equality among ethnic groupings;
8. To insure the citizens' enjoyment of their rights and fulfillment of their obligations;
9. To elect and remove members of People's Committees and members of People's Courts at corresponding levels;
10. To revise or annul inappropriate decisions by the People's Committees at corresponding levels, or of People's Councils at the level immediately below them;
11. To dissolve People's Councils at the level immediately below them when the latter do serious harm to the interests of the people. Resolutions concerning such dissolution must be ratified by the People's Councils at the level above them before they can take effect. The resolutions on dissolution by the People's Councils of provinces, municipalities directly under the central authority and corresponding levels must be ratified by the Council of State prior to their application;
12. To supervise, within the limits of their responsibilities and powers, the observance of law by public offices, factories and other organizations at higher levels in their localities.

Article 116

The terms of office of the People's Councils of provinces, municipalities directly under the central authorities and corresponding levels shall be 4 years.

The term of office of the People's Council at other levels shall be 2 years.

Article 117

The People's Councils, proceeding from state law and decisions of higher authorities, shall adopt appropriate resolutions and supervise their implementation.

The adoption of resolutions by a People's Council requires a supporting vote by a majority of its membership.

Article 118

The People's Councils shall set up necessary commissions to assist them in making decisions regarding local undertakings and measures and in supervising the implementation of state laws and policies and resolutions of the councils.

Article 119

Deputies to the People's Councils must maintain close relations with the electorate, accept their supervision, regularly inform them of their activities and those of the People's Councils, respond to the requests and petitions made by the electorate and examine and respond to complaints and denunciations by the people.

Deputies to the People's Councils shall publicize state laws and policies and resolutions of the People's Councils and motivate the local population to take part in the management of state affairs.

Article 120

Deputies to the People's Councils have the right to question the People's Committees and other state organs in their localities. The organs so questioned must answer before the People's Councils within the time limit set by law.

Deputies to the People's Councils have the right to petition state organs in their localities. Leading officials of these organs have the responsibility to receive those deputies, and examine and deal with their petitions.

Article 121

The People's Committees are the executive bodies of People's Councils and are local administrative bodies of the state.

The People's Committees shall be responsible and accountable to the People's Councils at the same level, and to People's Committees at the level immediately above them; the People's Committees of provinces, municipalities directly under the central authority and corresponding levels shall be responsible and accountable to the People's Councils at the same level and to the Council of Ministers.

Each member of the People's Committee shall be personally responsible for his work to the People's Council and the People's Committee, and, with other members, shall be collectively responsible for the activities of the People's Committee to the People's Council.

Article 122

A People's Committee shall consist of the chairman, one or more vice-chairmen, a secretary and other members.

The presidents of local committees of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the leading officials of other mass organizations affiliated to the front may be invited to attend meetings of People's Committees at the same level, when necessary.

Article 123

The People's Committees shall convene meetings of People's Councils at the same levels; carry out their resolutions and decisions and the instruction of higher administrative bodies; manage local administrative work; and guide the organizations at all levels under their jurisdiction to fulfill state plans for economic and cultural development, for strengthening national defense, and for improving the people's living standards; and examine and deal with complaints, denunciations and petitions by the people.

Article 124

The People's Committees at all levels, within the powers vested in them by law, shall take decisions and give instructions, and supervise their implementation.

The People's Committees have the right to suspend the execution of, or revise or rescind inappropriate decisions of organizations under their jurisdiction, and of People's Committees at lower levels, to suspend the execution of inappropriate decisions of People's Councils at the level below them, and at the same time to request People's Councils at the same level to revise or rescind such decisions.

Article 125

The People's Committees shall create favorable conditions for activities of deputies to and committees of the People's Council. The chairman of the People's Committee shall be responsible for regulating and coordinating the activities of the committees set up by the People's Council.

Article 126

The term of office of the People's Committee corresponds to that of the People's Council.

When the term of office of the People's Council expires, the People's Committee shall continue to perform its duties until the new People's Council has elected a new People's Committee.

In the case of the People's Council being dissolved, the People's Committee at the level above it shall appoint an interim People's Committee to take charge until the new People's Council has elected a new People's Committee.

In the case of the dissolution of the People's Council of a province, a municipality directly under the central authority of a corresponding level, the Council of Ministers shall appoint an interim People's Committee.

Chapter 10

People's Courts and People's Organs of Control

Article 127

The People's Courts and People's Organs of Control in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are, within their competence, obliged to protect the socialist legal system, the socialist system, the working people's right to collective mastery, and socialist property and to insure respect for the lives, property, freedom, honor and dignity of citizens.

Any act encroaching upon the interests of the state or the collective or the legitimate interests of citizens must be dealt with in accordance with law.

People's Courts

Article 128

The Supreme People's Court, the local People's Courts, and the military tribunals are juridical bodies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Under special circumstances, the National Assembly or the Council of State may decide to set up special tribunals.

Appropriate people's organizations shall be formed at the grassroots to deal with minor breaches of law or disputes, in accordance with law.

Article 129

Judges of the People's Courts at all levels shall be elected.

The term of office of the chief justice, deputy chief justice and judges of People's Courts at all levels corresponds to that of the bodies that elect them.

Article 130

Trials at the People's Courts shall be held with the participation of people's assessors in keeping with law. In the administration of justice, the people's assessors have the same powers as judges.

People's assessors of People's Courts at all levels shall be elected. The term of office of people's assessors at the Supreme People's Court shall be two and one-half years; that of people's assessors at local People's Courts shall be 2 years.

Article 131

During trials, judges and people's assessors are independent and subject only to law.

Article 132

The People's Courts shall make judgements and pass sentence collectively by majority decision.

Article 133

Proceedings in People's Courts shall be open to the public, unless otherwise stipulated by law.

The defendants' right to plead their cases is guaranteed.

A jurist organization may be formed to give legal assistance to the defendants and other persons concerned.

Article 134

The People's Courts shall insure to the citizens of all nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the right to use their own spoken language and scripts before the courts.

Article 135

The Supreme People's Court is the highest juridical body of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Supreme People's Court shall supervise the proceedings of local People's Courts and military courts.

The Supreme People's Court shall supervise the proceedings of the special courts, unless the National Assembly or the Council of State decides otherwise when setting up these courts.

Article 136

The Supreme People's Court shall be responsible and accountable to the National Assembly; when the National Assembly is not in session, it shall be responsible and accountable to the Council of State.

Local People's Courts shall be responsible and accountable to the People's Councils at the same levels.

Article 137

The verdicts and decisions of the People's Courts, as soon as they take legal effect, must be respected by state organs, social organizations and all citizens; the persons and units concerned must strictly implement them.

The People's Organs of Control

Article 138

The Supreme People's Organ of Control of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam shall control the observance of law by the ministries and other bodies under the authority of the Council of Ministers, local organs of power, social organizations, state employees, and all citizens, exercise the right of public prosecution, and insure the strict and uniform observance of law.

The local People's Organ of Control and the military Organs of Control shall control the observance of law and exercise the right of public prosecution within their spheres of responsibility.

Article 139

The term of office of the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Organ of Control corresponds to that of the National Assembly.

Article 140

A People's Organ of Control shall be led by its chief procurator.

The chief procurator of a lower People's Organ of Control shall be subordinate to his counterpart in the immediately senior People's Organ of Control; the chiefs of the local People's Organs of Control shall be under the unified leadership of the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

The chief and deputy chief procurators and members of People's Organs of Control shall be appointed and removed by the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

Article 141

The procurator-general of the Supreme People's Organ of Control shall be responsible and accountable to the National Assembly; when the National Assembly is not in session, he shall be responsible and accountable to the Council of State.

Chapter 11

The National Flag, National Emblem, National Anthem and National Capital

Article 142

The National Flag of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam consists of a rectangle of red cloth, with a five-pointed golden star in the middle; the ratio of the width of the flag to its length is 2:3.

Article 143

The national emblem of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is round in form with a red background. In its center is a five-pointed golden star framed by ears of rice. its lower half is rimmed by a halved cogwheel with the inscription: the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Article 144

The National Anthem of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam shall be adopted by the National Assembly.

Article 145

The capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is Hanoi.

Chapter 12

Legal Force of the Constitution and Procedure for Amending the Constitution

Article 146

The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the fundamental law of the state and has supreme legal force.

All other legal documents must be consistent with the Constitution.

Article 147

Only the National Assembly shall have power to amend the constitution.

Amendments to the constitution shall require, for their adoption a majority vote of not less than two-thirds of the total number of deputies to the National Assembly.

The present Constitution was unanimously adopted by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Sixth Legislature, seventh session, at its meeting on 18 December 1980 at 15:25 hours.

On behalf of the Presidium

Signed: Truong Chinh.

TYPES OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED

Hanoi BO TUC VAN HOA in Vietnamese No 5, Sep-Oct 77 p 46-47

[Excerpt] In addition to literary materials in schools and daily life (poems, descriptive works, stories and discussions), our cadres and people also encounter official correspondence, documents and papers which are written according to administrative style. Regulations on the handling and storage of official correspondence, promulgated by the Premier's Office on 28 September 1963, state: "Official documents and correspondence of state agencies and enterprises are used to publicize and transmit state and party lines and policies; to report to and request instructions from higher authorities; to communicate between agencies, sectors and echelons; and to record experiences and essential documents."

Office correspondence and documents are covered by specific regulations as to jurisdiction for promulgation and use and overall as well as fixed formats.

There are ten categories of administrative correspondence:

1. Constitution [Hiến pháp]: the basic law of the state, it is ratified by the National Assembly and publicized by the President of the nation. The constitution sets down fundamental principles covering the nation's socialist political and economic system as well as the broad outlines of the organizational structure of the state.

2. Law [Luật]: document ratified by the National Assembly and publicized by the President of the nation. Laws stipulate matters pertaining to the authority of the National Assembly. (Example: Law on Organizing People's Councils and People's Committees at All Echelons, Law on Marriage and Families, etc.).

3. Regulation [Pháp lệnh]: document promulgated by the National Assembly Standing Committee and publicized by the President of the nation. Regulations stipulate matters pertaining to the jurisdiction of the National Assembly Standing Committee. (Example: Regulations on Elections of People's Councils and People's Committees on All Echelons, Regulations on Fire Fighting and Fire Prevention, etc.).

4. Order [Lệnh]: document signed by the President of the nation for publicizing as a law or regulation. (Example: Presidential Order Publicizing the Law on Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees at All Echelons, etc.).

5. Decree [Nghị định]: promulgation of the Council of Ministers to stipulate matters pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers (stipulation of principles and details on execution of laws and regulations and of the implementation of resolutions of the Council of Ministers, etc.).

6. Decision [Quyết định]: document promulgated by a government minister or by a people's committee at all echelons for executing laws, regulations, decrees and decisions of higher echelon within its mission and area of jurisdiction. (Example, the Ministry of Education issues a decision on the appointment of college of pedagogy graduates to work as level III teachers in provinces; village, ward, district or province people's committee issues a decision on assigning cadres within its area of jurisdiction.) The President of the nation also issues decisions for separate matters and matters of less importance. (Example: Premier's decision on appointment of a chef de cabinet or a department chief in a particular ministry.)

7. Circular [Thông tư]: document promulgated by a state administrative organ (Premier's office, ministry and ministerial-rank organ) to explain the implementation of state regulations (law, regulation and decree). Circulars also may stipulate detailed matters for the implementation of the above documents. (Example: Circular Stipulating Subsidies for Working Extra Hours, etc...)

8. Directive [Chỉ thị]: used to order the implementation of, to transmit an order to implement, or to guide the implementation of a definite task. All state administrative organs may issue directives to their subordinate echelons on the implementation of tasks.

9. Resolution [Nghị quyết]: the conclusion of a discussion by a collective body on some matter. All authoritative state organs, such as the National Assembly and people's committees at all echelons, may issue resolutions. These serve as the bases for issuing orders, decrees and decisions. (Example: "On the basis of the resolution of the people's council, the village people's committee issued a decision on the implementation of ...")

10. Routine official correspondence [Công văn thường]: used for relations between installations or organs or between organs and the people.

STATE FOREIGN TRADE AGENCIES AND ENTERPRISE

AGREXPORT (Ho Chi Minh City Branch)

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Nong San Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

English: Vietnam National Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs Export-Import Corporation Ho Chi Minh City Branch

Address: 12 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia St. Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phone: 90249, 90250, 24873, 95840

Cable Address: AGREXPORT HOCHIMINHCITY

ANIMEX

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Gia suc Gia cam Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Animal and Poultry Export-Import Corporation

Address: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 55969

Cable Address: ANIMEX HANOI

Founded: 1 Mar 78

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: Processed items and by-products: duck and hen feathers, human hair, bone meal, bone grain; blankets and pillows, feather stuffed; wild animals and birds (live and stuffed): exotic birds, birds for food, exotic animals, snakes, python, live mountain tortoise. Furs and skins: rabbit skin, python skin, tiger & panther skin; rabbit hair, hog's bristle and hog hair, wing feather for shuttlecocks. Frozen meats. Canned meats. Duck eggs, hen eggs. Dry pig casings. Frozen pancreas. Live animals. Live fowl.

Imports: Equipment for processing feather, feather/bone meal. Equipment for blanket, pillow mfr. Other auxiliary equipment: garment pieces, thread. Milk and milk products. Canned meat, canned fish, edible fat. Pedigree animals and poultry. Meat and fish food products.

ANIMEX (Ho Chi Minh City Branch)

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Suc San va Gia Cam Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

English: Vietnam National Animal and Poultry Products Export-Import Corporation Ho Chi Minh City Branch

Address: 89-A Nguyen Dinh Chieu St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: 25036

Cable Address: ANIMEX HOCHIMINHCITY

ARTEXPORT

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Thu cong My nghe Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Handicraft and Art Articles Export-Import Corporation

Address: 31-33 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 56456, 56478, 56490, 53242, 53319, 57436

Cable Address: ARTEXPORT HANOI

Telex: 4519 ARTEX VT

Founded: Dec 64

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: Various kinds of hand-made embroideries: pillow cases, bed sheets, embroidered slippers and sandals, etc. Wool and jute carpets. Rush and coir matting, basketware. Lacquerware and oil lacquerware. Art ceramics. Wood and tortoise shell articles.

Imports: Raw materials for handicraft production. Satin, woolen yarn, embroidery threads, nylon yarn. Silk fabrics, brocades, sheep hair, silkworm eggs. Fish netting, roping, etc.

ARTEXPORT (Ho Chi Minh City Branch)

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Thu cong My nghe Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

English: Vietnam National Handicraft and Art Articles Export-Import Corporation Ho Chi Minh City Branch

Address: 1 Vo Di Nguy St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Cable Address: ARTEXPORT HOCHIMINHCITY

THE BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE OF THE SRV

See VIETCOMBANK

BAOVIET

Vietnamese: Cong ty Bao hiem Viet nam

English: Vietnam Insurance Company

Address: 7 Ly Thuong Kiet St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 58111

Cable Address: BAOVIET HANOI

Telex: 4283 BAOVIET VT

Founded: 17 Dec 64

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Product: Undertakes insurance and re-insurance of foreign trade including transport insurance of cargo and ships and services in connection with offshore oil drilling and production.

BAROTEX

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau May Tre Vietnam

English: Vietnam National Bamboo and Rattan Export-Import Corporation

Address: 37 Ly Thuong Kiet St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 53325, 56426

Cable Address: BAROTEX HANOI

Telex: 4508 BAROTEX VT

Founded: 3 Jun 71

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: Household appliances made of rattan, bamboo and palm leaf: plates, bowls, trays, boxes, baskets, bags, suitcases, vases, hats, mats, brooms, etc. Scrolls of various kinds for decoration, for doors and balcony. Superior artistic articles made of bamboo, rattan and palm leaf, bamboo sappans, pen-boxes, cigarette boxes, animal figurines, etc. Industrial articles including pressed bamboo, bamboo-tube

furniture, sticks for roasting pork, fish, etc. Initial stage manufactured raw materials.

BAVINA

Vietnamese: Cong ty Bao hiem Tai bao hiem Viet nam

English: Vietnam Insurance and Re-insurance Company

Address: 26 Ton That Dam St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: 94180, 94185

Cable Address: BAVINA HOCHIMINHCITY

Bo Ngoai thuong nuoc Cong hoa Xa hoi chu nghia Viet nam

See: Ministry of Foreign Trade

CENTRAL CUSTOMS OFFICE

Vietnamese: Phong Hai quan trung uong

Address: 159 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 3937

Telex: 4259

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, OF THE SRV

Vietnamese: Phong Thuong mai nuoc Cong hoa Xa hoi chu nghia Viet nam

Address: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 52961, 52962

Cable Address: VIETCOCHAMBER HANOI

Telex: 4264 VFL

COALIMEX

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Than

English: Vietnam Coal Export-Import and Materials Supply

Office: 47 Quang Trung St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 55684, 52350

Cable Address: COALIMEX HANOI

Telex: 4517 Coalimex VT

Subordination: Ministry of Coal and Mines

Exports: Anthracite coal

Imports: Equipment for mining, screening, washing and transportation of coal to include big tonnage dump trucks, conveyor belts, bulldozers, cranes, pumbers ventilators. Steel, lubricating oils, welding electrodes, magnesium powder

Cong ty Bao hiem Tai bao hiem Viet nam

See: BAVINA

Cong ty Bao hiem Viet nam

See: BAOVIET

Cong ty Dai Ly Tau bien Viet nam

See: VOSA

Cong ty Dai ly Tau bien Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: VOSA

Cong ty Du lich Viet nam

See: VIETNAMTOURISM

Cong ty Du lich Viet nam Chu nhan Thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: DULIVINA

Cong ty Giam dinh Hang hoa Xuat Nhap khau Viet nam

See: VINACONTROL

Cong ty Giam dinh Hang hoa Xuat Nhap cang Viet nam Chi nhanh Da Nang

See: VINACONTROL

Cong ty Giam dinh Hang hoa Xuat Nhap khau Viet nam Chi nhanh Hai Phong

See: VINACONTROL

Cong ty Giam dinh Hang hoa Xuat Nhap cang Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi

Minh

See: VINACONTROL

Cong ty Giao nhan va Kho van Ngoai thuong Viet nam Chi nhanh Thanh pho Ho Chi Minh City

See: VIETTRANS

Cong ty Kiem kien Hang hoa Xuat Nhap khau Viet nam

See: VIETALCO

Cong ty Kiem kien Hang hoa Xuat Nhap khau Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: VIETALCO

Cong ty Nhap khau Thiet bi toan bo va Trao doi Ky that Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: TECHNOIMPORT

Cong ty Trien lam Quang cao Viet nam

See: VINEXAD

Cong ty Van tai Bien Viet nam

See: VOSCO

Cong ty Van tai Ngoai thuong Viet nam

See: VIETFRACHT

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Khoang san Viet nam

See: MINEXPORT

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Lam tho san Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: NAFORIMEX

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau May Tre Viet nam

See: BAROTEX

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau May Tre Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: BAROTEX

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau May Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: MACHINOIMPORT

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Noi thuong va Hop tac xa

See: INTIMEX

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Nong san Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: AGREEXPORT

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Rau qua Viet nam

See: VEGETEXCO

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Rau qua Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: VEGETEXCO

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Sach bao Viet nam

See: XUNHASABA

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Suc san va Gia cam Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: ANIMEX

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Tap pham Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: TOCONTAP

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Than

See: COALIMEX

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: IMEX

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Thu cong My nghe Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: ARTEXPORT

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Tong hop

See: GENERALIMEX

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Truc dung

See: FICONIMEX

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau va Chuyen khau Viet nam

See: TRANSAF

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau va Chuyen khau Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: TRANSAF

Cong ty xuat nhap khau y te

See: VIMEDIMEX

Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: VINIMPEX

DIRECT USER IMPORT-EXPORT CORPORATION

See: FICONIMEX

FAFIM

Vietnamese: Quoc doanh Phat hanh Phim va Chieu bong Viet nam

English: Vietnam Film Export-Import and Distribution Corporation

Address: 73 Nguyen Trai St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 52113

Cable Address: FAFIM HANOI

Subordination: Ministry of Culture

Product: Exports and imports films, organizes film shows and participation of Vietnam films in international film festivals

FICONIMEX

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Truc dung

English: Direct User Import Export Corporation

Address: 12 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia, Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

FOOD INDUSTRY IMPORT-EXPORT CORPORATION

See: VINALIMEX

FOREIGN TRADE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

Vietnamese: Hoi dong Trong tai Ngoai thuong

Address: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 52961, 52962

Subordination: Chamber of Commerce of the SRV

FOREIGN TRADE FORWARDING AND WAREHOUSING CORPORATION OF HAIPHONG CITY

See: VIETTRANS HAIPHONG

GENERALEXIM

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Tong hop

English: General Export-Import Company

Address: 46 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 57555

Cable Address: GENERALEXIM HANOI

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Product: Exports and imports local goods of North Vietnam

General Export-Import Company

See: GENERALEXIM

GENERALIMEX

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Tong hop

English: Vietnam National General Import-Export Corporation

Address: 35-37 Ben Chuong Duong St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: 92968, 22696, 91593

Cable Address: GENERALIMEX HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 8237 GIMEX HCM or COMEX-SGN-206

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: Agricultural products, industrial plants, manufactured goods, pharmaceuticals, marine products, handicraft and art articles

Imports: Raw materials, manufactured goods, consumer goods.

Other Services: acts as agent for bidding home organizations with foreign investment and builds complete installations on small and middle-scale for provinces and zones

HIGH SCHOOL OF FOREIGN TRADE

Vietnamese: Truong Trung hoc Ngoai thuong

Address: Lang thuong, Quan Dong Da, Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 92237

THE HO CHI MINH CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Vietnamese: Phong Thuong mai Thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

Address: 69 Dong Khoi St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: 20101, 20102

Cable Address: CHAMMERCE HOCHIMINHCITY

Hoi dong Trong tai Hang hai Viet nam

See: Maritime Arbitration Committee

Hoi dong Trong tai Ngoai thuong

See: Foreign Trade Arbitration Committee

IMEX

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh

English: Import and Export Company of Ho Chi Minh City

Address: 97 Nguyen Cong Tru St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: 94565, 98224

Cable Address: IMEX HOCHIMINHCITY

IMPORT AND EXPORT COMPANY OF HO CHI MINH CITY

See: IMEX

INTIMEX

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Nguoi thuong va Hop tac xa

English: National Foreign Trade Enterprise

Address: 251 Minh Khai St., Hanoi, SRV or PO Box 425 Giao Dich St., Hanoi SRV

Phones: 53394

Cable Address: INTIMEX HANOI

Founded: 10 Aug 79

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: handicraft and art articles, manufactured goods, agricultural products, foodstuffs, forest products

Imports: consumer goods and foodstuffs. Raw materials.

Lien Hiep Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Ha noi

See: UNIMEX

MACHINOIMPORT

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau May Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Machinery Export-Import Corporation

Address: 6 Trang Thi St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 52265, 52266, 53703

Cable Address: MACHINO HANOI

Telex: 4275 MACHINOHANOI

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: Grinding wheels, cutting tools, electric motors, transistors

Imports: Metal cutting and wood working machine tools, power engineering, electrotechnical equipment, tractors and agricultural machines, construction machines; mining, hoisting and handling equipment; equipment and machines for light industry; chemicals; food; polygraphic, refrigerating and pump equipment. Transportation means. Communications equipment. Electric and electronic measuring instruments. Laboratory equipment and instruments. Medical equipment and instruments.

MARITIME ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

Vietnamese: Hoi dong Trong tai Hang hai Vietnam

Address: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 52961, 52962

Subordination: Chamber of Commerce of the SRV

MINEXPORT

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhao khau Khoang san Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Minerals Export-Import Corporation

Address: 33 Hai Ba Trung St., Hanoi, SRV
35-37 Ben Chuong Duong St., Ho Chi Minh City

Phones: Hanoi 55264, 52661, 52662; Ho Chi Minh City 95763

Cable Address: MINEXPORT HANOI MINEXPORT HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 4276 MINEXPORT

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: Apatite, chrome ore, tin ore, silica sand, pig iron, titanium, cement, marble, lime powder, paints and varnishes. Medicinal products: aromatic balm, tonic elixirs. Processed chemical based pharmaceutical products.

Imports: Oil products, chemicals, fertilizers.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

Vietnamese: Bo Ngoai Thuong

Address: 33 Trang Tien St., Hanoi, SRV

Phone: 58151

Cable Address: BO NGOAITHUONG HANOI

Telex: 4251 BNT VT

NAFORIMEX

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Lam tho san Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Forest and Native Produce Export-Import Corporation

Address: 19 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi, SRV
64 Truong Dinh St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: Hanoi 54034, 54035, 54036, 54842, 54843
Ho Chi Minh City 91593

Cable Address: NAFORIMEX HANOI
NAFORIMEX HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 4503 NAFO-FT & NAFO-286

Founded: 24 Mar 60

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: Natural rubber. Timber, lumber. Plywood. Wooden furniture of various kinds. Coffee beans (soluble and tablets). Oils: aniseed, citronella, basilic, etc. Medicinal herbs. Cassia and cinnamon. Aloes wood. Chinese medicines. Shellac. Cashew nuts.

Imports: Machinery, spare parts and chemicals for wood. Coffee and rubber processing materials. Synthetic rubber, linseed oil, essences.

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE

See: INTIMEX

Ngan hang Ngoai thuong Viet nam

See: VIETCOMBANK

Ngan hang Ngoai thuong Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: VIETCOMBANK

PACKEXPORT

English: Vietnam National Packaging for Export Corporation

Address: 139 Lo Duc St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 54195, 56075

Cable Address: PACKEXPORT HANOI

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports and Imports: Paper, cardboard, textiles, plastics, pressed wood and bamboo, steel.

Products: All packing of above mentioned materials. Associated materials such as steel and plastic bands, lacquer, printing ink, etc.

Other services: Cooperates with other international organs to research export packing: Asian Packing Federation (APF) and the Packing for Export Organization of the UNDP.

PETECHIM

English: Vietnam Oil Equipment and Technique Import Corporation

Address: 46 Dien Bien Phu St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: 96206

Cable Address: PETECHIM HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: PETRIM 8241

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Imports: Equipment and techniques serving oil drilling, exploration and production.

Phong Thuong mai nuoc Cong hoa Xa hoi chu nghia Viet nam

See: The Chamber of Commerce of the SRV

Phong Thuong mai Thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: The Chamber of Commerce of the SRV

Quoc doanh Phat hanh Phim va Chieu bong Viet nam

See: FAFIM

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN TRADE ECONOMY

Vietnamese: Vien Nghien cuu Kinh te Ngoai thuong

Address: 46 ngo Quyen St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 53307, 57154, 57189

Cable Address: IRECE HANOI

SEAPRODEX

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Hai san Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Sea Products Export-Import Corporation

Address: 1 Ngoc Ha St., Hanoi, SRV
2-4-6 Dong Khoi St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: Hanoi 53511, 54469; Ho Chi Minh City 91333, 31334, 37209

Cable Address: SEAPRODEX HANOI & SEAPRODEX HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: SEAPRODEX-SGN-284

Founded: Oct 80

Subordination: Ministry of Marine Products

Exports: Sea products

Imports: Materials and equipment for fishery

TECHNOIMPORT

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Nhap khau Thiet bi Toan bo va Trao doi Ky thuat Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Complete Equipment Import and Technical Exchange Corporation

Address: 16-18 Trang Thi St., Hanoi, SRV
16-18 Nguyen Cong Tru St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: 54974, 53776, 54965, 54346

Cable address: TECHNOIMPORT HANOI & TECHNOIMPORT HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 4243 TECHNO VT and TECHNO-SGN264

Founded: 1959

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Imports: Complete equipment including machinery and equipment, materials, designing and other services required for construction of economic, scientific-engineering and socio-cultural projects. Engineering: secures technical services of foreign specialists in such fields as designing, construction, installation operations, production and training of local personnel. Conducts exchanges of scientific-technical documents with foreign countries, sales and purchases of licenses and technical know-how, exchanges of experts in field and science, engineering, culture and education. Supplies experts in various fields to foreign countries

TEXTIMEX

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Hang det Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Textiles Import and Export Corporation

Address: 25 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi, SRV
14 Nguyen Hue St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: Hanoi 57700, 56782 Ho Chi Minh City 99216, 99217, 91343

Cable address: TEXTIMEX HANOI & TEXTIMEX HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 4507 TEXTIMEX VT

Founded: 1978

Subordination: Ministry of Light Industry

Exports: Shirts, jeans, pillow cases and blankets, working suits, piece goods, acrylic sweaters, band crochet cardigans, cotton towels, knitwear

Imports: Cotton yarn, viscose rayon yarn, artificial and synthetic fiber, sewing thread, tire cord, chemical and dyestuffs for textiles, machinery and spare parts for textile industry, technical felt for paper industry, sewing machines and spare parts, various fabrics

TOCONTAP

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Tap pham Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Sundries Import-Export Corporation

Address: 36 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi, SRV
18 Nguyen Hue St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: Hanoi 52636 Ho Chi Minh City 99513

Cable Address: TOCONTAP HANOI & TOCONTAP HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 4258 TOCONTAP VT or 255 TOCONTAP

Founded: 1955

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: Canvas shoes, leather shoes, work gloves, tires and tubes, bladder, elastic tape, tennis and badminton rackets, packing and toilet paper, matches, buttons, household glasswares, porcelain wares, sewing machines, electric fans, hand tools

Imports: Paper pulp, paper, household utensils, film and chemicals for photography, small ironmongeries (scales, repairing apparatus and tools), household electrical equipment, radio sets, refrigerators, decorator lights, artificial leather, rubber (tubes), PE sheets, insulation materials, office supplies, musical instruments, other commodities

Tong Cong ty Giao nhan Kho van Ngoai thuong Viet nam

See: VIETTRANS

Tong Cong ty Giao nhan Kho van Ngoai thuong Viet nam Chi nhanh Hai phong

See: VIETTRANS

Tong Cong ty Nhap khau Thiet bi Toan bo va Trao doi Ky thuат Viet nam

See: TECHNOIMPORT

Tong Cong ty Van tai Ngoai thuong Viet nam

See: VIETFRACHT

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Cong nghiep thuc pham

See: VINALIMEX

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Gia suc Gia cam Viet nam

See: ANIMEX

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Hai san Viet nam

See: SEAPRODEX

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Hai san Viet nam Chi nhanh Ha Noi

See: SEAPRODEX

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Hang det Viet nam

See: TEXTIMEX

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Hang det Viet nam Chi nhanh thanh pho Ho Chi Minh

See: TEXTIMEX

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Khoang san Viet nam

See: MINEXPORT

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Lam tho san Viet nam

See: NAFORIMEX

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau May Viet nam

See: MACHINOIMPORT

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Nong san Thuc pham Viet nam

See: AGREEXPORT

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Tap pham Viet nam

See: TOCONTAP

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Thu cong My Nghe Viet nam

See: ARTEXPORT

Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Viet nam

See: VINIMPEX

TRANSAF

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau va Chuyen khau Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Foreign Trade Corporation

Address: 46 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi, SRV
37 Ben Chuong Duong St., Ho Chi Minh City

Phones: 53307, 53333

Cable Address: TRANSAF HANOI & TRANSAF HOCHIMINHCITY

UNIMEX

Vietnamese: Lien Hiep Copng ty Xuat Nhap khau Hanoi

English: Union of Hanoi Import-Export Corporations

Address: 12 Hang Dieu St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 55875

Cable Address: UNIMEX HANOI

Union of Hanoi Import-Export Corporations

See: UNIMEX

VEGETEXCO

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Rau qua Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Vegetable and Fruit Export-Import Corporation

Address: 46 Ngo Quyen St or 6 Trang Tien St., Hanoi, SRV
190 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai St., Ho Chi Minh City

Phones: Hanoi 53307, 57159 Ho Chi Minh City 96873, 99552

Cable Address: VEGETEXCO HANOI & VEGETEXCO HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 4512 VEGETEXCO (Hanoi) & SG-282 (Ho Chi Minh City)

Founded: 11 Mar 71

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: Fresh bananas, pineapples, grapefruit, lemons, watermelons, tomatoes, cucumbers, turnips, cabbages, onions; Processed vegetables and fruit and frozen vegetables, canned fruit, fruit juice.

Imports: Vegetable seeds and materials for processing export vegetables and fruit

VIETALCO

Vietnamese: Cong ty Kiem kien Hang hoa Xuat Nhap khau Viet nam

English: Vietnam Tally Company

Address: 36 Pham Minh Duc St., Haiphong, SRV
80 Ba Huyen Thanh Quan St., Ho Chi Minh City

Cable Address: VIETALCO HAIPHONG, VIETALCO HOCHIMINHCITY

VIETCOMBANK

Vietnamese: Ngan hang Ngoai thuong Viet nam

English: The Bank for Foreign Trade of the SRV

Address: 47-49 Ly Thai To St., Hanoi, SRV
79 Ham Nghi St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: 52831

Cable Address: VIETCOMBANK HANOI & VIETCOMBANK HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 4244, 4504

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Service: Settles accounts on commercial and non-commercial payments with foreign countries, international credit, export and import financing transactions in foreign countries

VIETFRACHT

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Van tai Ngoai thuong Viet nam

English: Vietnam Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation

Address: 74 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi, SRV
11 Nguyen Cong Tru St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: 52142, 53679, 53276, 54487, 56342 (Hanoi)
90443, 91726 (Ho Chi Minh City)

Cable Address: VIETFRACHT HANOI & VIETFRACHT HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 4264 VF1 or 264 VF1 and 262 VF1 (Hanoi)
VFSG-211 (Ho Chi Minh City)

Founded: 18 Feb 63

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Services: Handles all activities concerning transport provides services to and from Vietnam, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Black Sea, western and northern Europe ports. Settles on chartering vessels, ship brokering and booking shipping space for principals. Secures cargo for ship owners. Arranges shipments through bill of lading from Vietnamese ports to any port of the world and vice versa. Manages time-chartered vessels

VIETINSPECT

English: Vietnam Inspection and Testing Office

Address: 54 Tran Nhan Tong St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 52105, 55077

Cable Address: VIETINSPECT HANOI

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Activity: Control of import-export goods (specifications, quality, quantity, packing mark and number)

Vietnam Exhibition and Advertising Agency

See: VINEXAD

Vietnam Film Export-Import and Distribution Corporation

See: FAFIM

Vietnam Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation

See: VIETFRACHT

Vietnam General Import-Export Corporation

See: GENERALIMEX

Vietnam Inspection and Testing Office

See: VIETINSPECT

Vietnam Insurance and Reinsurance Company

See: BAVINA

Vietnam Insurance Company

See: BAOVIET

Vietnam National Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs Export-Import Corporation

See: AGREEXPORT

Vietnam National Animal and Poultry Products Export-Import Corporation

See: ANIMEX

Vietnam National Bamboo and Rattan Export-Import Corporation

See: BAROTEX

Vietnam National Bamboo and Rattan Import-Export Corporation Ho Chi Minh City Bank

See: BAROTEX

Vietnam National Coal Export-Import and Materials Supply Corporation

See: COALIMEX

Vietnam National Complete Equipment Import and Technical Exchange Corporation

See: TECHNOIMPORT

Vietnam National Export-Import Corporation

See: VINIMPEX

Vietnam National Foreign Trade Corporation

See: TRANSAF

Vietnam National Foreign Trade Forwarding and Warehousing Corporation

See: VIETTRANS

Vietnam National Forest and Native Produce Export-Import Corporation

See: NAFORIMEX

Vietnam National Goods Control Company

See: VINACONTROL

Vietnam National Handicraft and Art Articles Export-Import Corporation

See: ARTEXPORT

Vietnam National Machinery Export-Import Corporation

See: MACHINOIMPORT

Vietnam National Mineral Export-Import Corporation

See: MINEXPORT

Vietnam National Packaging for Export Corporation

See: PACKEXPORT

Vietnam National Sea Products Export-Import Corporation

See: SEAPRODEX

Vietnam National Sundries Export-Import Corporation

See: TOCONTAP

Vietnam National Textiles Import and Export Corporation

See: TEXTIMEX

Vietnam National Vegetable and Fruit Export-Import Corporation

See: VEGETEXCO

Vietnam Ocean Shipping Agency

See: VOSA

Vietnam Ocean Shipping Company

See: VOSCO

Vietnam Oil Equipment and Technique Import Corporation

See: PETECHIM

Vietnam State Corporation for Export and Import of Books, Periodicals and Other Cultural Commodities

See: XUNHASABA

Vietnam Tally Company

See: VIETALCO

VIETNAMTOURISM

Vietnamese: Cong ty Du Lich Viet nam

English: Vietnam Travel Service

Address: 54 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi, SRV
17 Lang Song Sq., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: Hanoi 52854 Ho Chi Minh City 24987, 93444

Cable Address: VIETNAMTOURISM HANOI

Telex: 269 TORISVT (Hanoi), DULIVINA-SGN-295 (Ho Chi Minh City)

Vietnam Travel Service

See: VIETNAMTOURISM

VIETTRANS

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Giao nhan Kho van Ngoai thuong Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Foreign Trade Forwarding and Warehousing Corporation

Address: 13 Ly Nam De St., Hanoi, SRV
406 Nguyen Tat Thanh St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: Hanoi 54913 Ho Chi Minh City 99917, 22415

Cable Address: VIETTRANS HANOI & VIETTRANS HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 4505

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Services: Handles the forwarding and transportation operations connected with Vietnam foreign trade by sea, rail, land, air or post. Undertakes to forward and transport diplomatic cargos, transit goods, exhibition articles as well as personal effects to and from Vietnam at the request of customers in country or overseas. Manages foreign trade warehousing business including refrigerating spaces and cooling chambers. Deals with all problems concerning the forwarding and transport services: customs clearance, goods survey, packing and repacking cargos, cargo insurance, booking sea and air freight or acts as lessor or lessee of containers, etc.

VIETTRANS HAIPHONG

Vietnamese: Cong ty Giao nhan Kho van Ngoai thuong Viet nam Chi nhanh Hai Phong

English: Foreign Trade Forwarding and Warehousing Corporation of Haiphong City

Address: 54 Hoang Van Thu St., Haiphong City, SRV

Phones: 487, 235

Cable Address: VIETTRANS HAIPHONG

Telex: 45219

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Services: Handles transportation and forwarding operations connected with export and import cargos in Haiphong City, fulfills commissions for transporting and forwarding other than foreign trade cargos: exhibition articles, diplomatic cargos and personal effects. Undertakes to forward and transport export goods, warehouses, repacking, handling and transporting them only from warehouse to vessel.

VIMEDIMEX

Vietnamese: Cong ty xuat nhap khau y te

English: Medical Export-Import Company

Founded: March 1985

Subordination: Federation of Vietnam Pharmaceutical Enterprises, Ministry of Public Health.

Imports: Manages medicines and pharmaceuticals, undertakes import of materials for production of medicines and pharmaceuticals, medical and technical equipment and materials used by the public health sector.

VINACONTROL

Vietnamese: Cong ty Giam dinh Hanoi hoa Xuat Nhap khau Viet nam

English: Vietnam National Export-Import Control Company

Address: 96 Yet Kieu St., Hanoi, SRV
36 Pham Minh Duc St., Haiphong, SRV
115 Nguyen Van Troi St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV
105 Thong Nhat St., Da Nang, SRV

Phones: Hanoi 56187 Haiphong 644 Ho Chi Minh City 94284 Da Nang 21031

Cable Address: VINACONTROL HANOI, VINACONTROL HAIPHONG, VINACONTROL HOCHIMINHCITY, VINACONTROL DANANG

Telex: 4245 VINA HAVT

Services: Conducts, at the request of its customers at home and abroad the operations relating to control of quality, sampling, weight packing, damaged goods, laboratory test and analysis, survey holds and other operations connected with control of export-import and transit goods. Acts as a control body in respect of insurance companies in all cases where goods losses or damages are involved

VINALIMEX

Vietnamese: Tong Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Cong Nghiep thuc pham

English: Food Industry Import-Export Corporation

Founded: May 1984

Subordination: Ministry of Food Industry

VINASHIP

English: Vietnam Ship

Subordination: Marine General Department

Services: Operates coastal and river transport fleet throughout Vietnam

VINEXAD

Vietnamese: Cong ty Trien Lam Quang Cao Viet Nam

English: Vietnam Exhibition and Advertising Agency

Address: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 52961

Cable Address: VINEXAD HANOI

Founded: Apr 75

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Services: Exhibition and display, commercial graphics, advertising and photography

VINIMPEX

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Viet Nam

English: Vietnam National Export-Import Corporation

Address: 139 Lo Duc St., Hanoi, SRV

35-37 Ben Chuong Duong St., Ho Chi Minh City

Phones: Hanoi 56075, 54195, 55603 Ho Chi Minh City 99491

Cable Address: VINIMPEX HANOI & VINIMPEX HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: 4522 VINIMPEX VT

Founded: 1975

Subordination: Ministry of Foreign Trade

Exports: Agricultural produce and foodstuffs: sugar, salt, canned meat, canned milk. Textiles: clothes, cotton yarn, workclothes, cotton blankets, padded jackets, maillots, towels, silks. Consumer goods and writing materials: paper, notebooks. Batteries, toilet soap, sandals, vacuum flasks, aluminum pots, saucepans and china, bicycles, etc. Construction materials: cement, nails, paint, hand tools. Agricultural engines, etc.

Imports: Shellac, cigarettes, opium, tobacco leaves, coffee beans, rattan, raw medicine, soya beans, plaster, gypsum, green beans, plywood, natural paint, sawed wood, sesame, logs.

VITRANSCHART

English: Vietnam Transporting and Chartering Company

VOSA

Vietnamese: Cong ty Dai ly Tau bien Viet nam

English: Vietnam Ocean Shipping Agency

Address: 25 Dien Bien Phu St., Haiphong, SRV
3-5-7 Nguyen Hue St., Ho Chi Minh City, SRV

Phones: Haiphong 166, 245, 513 Ho Chi Minh City 97649, 90139, 90108

Cable Address: VOSA HAIPHONG & VOSA HOCHIMINHCITY

Telex: SG-258 (Ho Chi Minh City)

VOSCO

Vietnamese: Cong ty Van tai Bien Viet nam

English: Vietnam Ocean Shipping Company

Address: 4 Cu Chinh Lan St., Haiphong, SRV

Phones: 212

Cable Address: VOSCO HAIPHONG

Telex: 251 VOSCO

XUNHASABA

Vietnamese: Cong ty Xuat Nhap khau Sach bao Viet Nam

English: Vietnam State Corporation for Export and Import of Books,
Periodicals and Other Cultural Commodities

Address: 32 Hai Ba Trung St., Hanoi, SRV

Phones: 54067, 52860

Cable Address: XUNHASABA HANOI

Subordination: Ministry of Culture

Services: Exports and imports books, periodicals and cultural commodities.

PERSONAL NAMES

Male: Nguyễn Văn Hoàng
1 2 3

1. Surname: There are only about 300 surnames, the common ones being Nguyễn, Trần, Đinh, Lê, Lý, Hồ, Trịnh and Ngõ. About 50 percent of the Vietnamese have the surname Nguyễn.

Several family names have long been composed of two words. A possible explanation is that the second word, originally a middle name, came to be used jointly with the family name to identify members of one family among many Nguyen's and Tran's, after the clan was broken up because of urbanization and displacement. Thus we have such family names as Tran Dinh, Tran Thanh, Tran Nhu, Ho Dac, Ngo Dinh, Nguyen Dinh, Nguyen Khoa, etc.

2. Middle name or cushion: This has little meaning and is sometimes left out. Thus Nguyễn Văn Thái and Nguyễn Thai could be the same person.

Middle names for men are usually Van, Huu, Dinh, Duc, Si, Vi, Viet, Ngoc. The middle name may remain the same for all members of one family.

3. Given name: Males are usually named for seasons and winds or masculine virtues such as strong (mạnh). A person is almost always addressed by his given name and a title of courtesy or rank.

i.e., Nguyễn Văn Thái - Ông Thái - Mr Thái

Đại úy Nguyễn Văn Mai - Đại úy Mai - Captain Mai.

Female: Đặng Thị Mai
1 2 3

1. Surname: Same as for males. All sons and daughters will take the father's surname. A married woman does not take her husband's name but keeps her name of birth. However, wives of more westernized Vietnamese can be identified by her husband's name, i.e., Nguyễn Thái's wife can be addressed as Bà Thái or Mrs Thái.

2. Middle name: Virtually all female names will have the middle name of Thi. It is never used for males.

3. Given name: Women are usually named for flowers, precious stones, fragrances and female attributes such as beautiful (đẹp). As in the case of males the woman will be addressed by this name:

i.e., Cô Mai - Miss Mai

Bà Sen - Mrs Sen

Note: Some Vietnamese names given in Vietnamese texts will use hyphens and use small letters for the middle and given names, however, we always capitalize each part with no hyphen; i.e., Nguyễn Văn Thái. Because so many Vietnamese have the same surnames, both the Vietnamese and Americans alphabetize by the given name. Thus, Nguyen Van Thai would be alphabetized under the T's as follows: Thai, Nguyen Van. Vietnamese who became French citizens or were converted to Christianity may have an additional western name, whose position is not consistently determined. Thus we find Francois Nguyễn Văn Ba, Francois Nguyễn or Francois Ba.

VIETNAMESE FAMILY NAMES

Âu	Đào	Liệt	Phó	Trịnh
Bach	Đàm	Liêu	Phù	Trúc
Bàn	Đặng	Liêu	Phùng	Trương
Bàng	Điều	Lo	Phương	Tú
Bảo	Đinh	Lo	Quách	Tú
Bé	Đoan	Lộc	Quang	Ung
Bình	Đo	Long	Quy	Uông
Bui	Đúc	Lương	Sâm	Văn
Cá	Đương	Lưu	Són	Vân
Cao	Giáp	Ly	Sùng	Vi
Cám	Hà	Ma	Ta	Vinh
Cáp	Hàn	Ma	Tăng	Võ/Vu
Chán	Hoai	Mạc	Tào	Vù/Vo
Châu/Chu	Hoàng/Huỳnh	Mai	Thái	Vương
Chè	Hò	Mạnh	Thám	Xuân
Chu/Châu	Hưng	Minh	Thân	
Chư	Huỳnh/Hoàng	Nghiêm	Thành	
Công	Kha	Ngô	Thào	
Cù	Khang	Nguy	Thuận	
Cung	Khâu	Nguyễn	Tô	
Cương	Khương	Nông	Tôn	
Diệp	La	Ôn	Tông	
Điều	Lang	Ông	Tống	
Đương	Lâm	Phạm	Trần	
Đại	Lê	Phan	Triệu	

**END OF
FICHE**

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